

CALIFORNIA NUMBER

Volume IX

APRIL, 1902

No. 7

The Club Woman

The Official Organ of the General Federation of Women's Club.



CONTENTS

Notes	247
General Federation News	248
Official Statement from the Executive Board of the Massachusetts Federation	250
The Substitute and Georgia's Individual Note	251
Open Letter	251
From Milwaukee Social Culture Club	252
Report of California Convention	253 to 283



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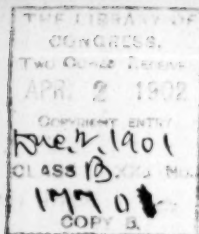
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fied.**



THE CLUB WOMAN

The Official Organ of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, of the Massachusetts State Federation and of the United States Daughters of 1812 ♀ ♀ ♀

Volume IX

BOSTON, APRIL, 1902

No. 7

Helen M. Winslow, Editor and Publisher

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NOTES.



MAIL to California!

Say a good word for the CLUB WOMAN at the biennial.

The May number will be issued April 24, in order that it may reach subscribers before the delegations start for California. No copy can be used in that number after April 15.

Mrs. Edward L. Buchwalter, one of the board of directors of the G. F. W. C., writes of one of the speakers at the coming biennial: "When I heard Mrs. Charles W. Rhodes lecture on 'Wagner and the Festivals at Bayreuth,' at the Cincinnati Women's Club, I was filled with the thought of the value of her superbly illustrated lecture as a means of education to those club women who can by no possible chance visit Bayreuth. This feature, added to the pleasure, makes it one of the most desirable entertainments for clubs and State Federations."

By invitation of the Alden Club of Franklin, the Massachusetts State Federation will meet in the Congregational Church in Franklin on April 9. The day will be in charge of the joint committee of club and college women appointed to work in the interests of the elementary public schools. In the morning, Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer will speak on "The Schools for the Children," and Dr. Thomas M. Balliet, superintendent of schools in Springfield, on "The Number of Pupils per Teacher." Gen. Curtis Guild will give the principal address in the afternoon.

Mrs. William Gerry Slade, president of the National Society, U. S. D. 1812, expects to be in Los Angeles during the G. F. W. C., and asks each member of the U. S. D. 1812, who expects to be there at that time to send her name and address (Los Angeles) to 332 West Eighty-seventh street, New York city, until April 20. After that date to the General Federation headquarters at Los Angeles.

A well-known club woman, high in office, of a certain state, makes the following excellent suggestion about the G. F. W. C. elections, which might well be adopted at the coming biennial: "I wish a motion might be made and carried that the nominating committee should not present a name for office from any state that couldn't obtain a two-thirds majority vote of the delegates from that state."

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No subscriber will be carried on our books after her subscription ends.

The Editor especially requests that readers will refrain from personal letters, soliciting advice or information not directly connected with her business. Owing to her enormous necessary correspondence it is impossible to answer them.

Address

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GENERAL FEDERATION NEWS.



THE rapid flight of time fast bringing the date of the convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs to Los Angeles is being fully realized by the local board and its many committees. Each day develops some new plan for the reception and entertainment of the coming guests.

It has been decided to hold the one formal reception, to be given the evening of May 2, at the Woman's Clubhouse on Figueroa street. The clubhouse is a very beautiful building, almost ideal in construction, yet charming in its simplicity. The building is representative of the type known as Mission architecture, the result of the adoption of the Renaissance style of Southern Europe to the material and workmanship of the Mission builders.

It is enclosed on two sides by arcades roofed with Spanish terra cotta tile, and has a south dormer and a flower balcony. The roofed arcades form very delightful promenades. The furnishings of the interior are all in harmony with the Mission style. Heavily beamed ceilings, walls of cathedral sand finish, polished floors, and unbroken window lights all lend themselves to make the clubhouse most attractive.

Parlors, reception rooms, assembly hall, banquet rooms, library, etc., etc., all handsomely furnished, serve most admirably for receptions, parties, teas, balls and the various functions held in this building.

For the biennial the grounds of the patio and the arcades are to be enclosed with canvas and beautifully decorated with bamboo, palms and flowers so that the whole will form part of the club interior. The three receiving parties, the general biennial board, the local biennial board and the State Federation, will all have their own rooms and with the large hall and the patio addition it is believed that ample room will be provided for this opening biennial function.

Los Angeles has besides the woman's clubhouse, "the Ebell," built by Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, and the building belonging to the Cummock School of Oratory, built by Mrs. Grigg, the whole lower floor of which is given to clubs. This floor will be occupied by the Shakespeare Club during the biennial and will be open for entertainment during the entire week. The building, located on Figueroa street not far from the woman's clubhouse is, built in the Elizabethan style, after Shakespeare's home, and is both finished and furnished in the quaint old English manner.

"The Ebell" upon Broadway is in the form of a Greek temple and its hospitable doors will also be thrown open during the entire week to the visiting club women.

Pasadena also has a beautiful club home erected in 1898 for the Shakespeare Club by Miss Susan H. Stickney, a memorial building for a much loved sister. This structure is built after the manner of Ann Hathaway's cottage and has a beautiful old English garden attached. The beamed ceilings, paneled and wainscoted walls, old chimney-piece and leaded windowpanes are all in harmony with the general style of the exterior. The furnishings are also old fashioned and harmonious.

With all these club homes the Eastern guests will not lack for hospitality.

The "Hotel Guide" now issued by Mrs. Wiggins, chairman of the hotel committee, contains much necessary information in regard to the biennial which every coming woman should know. These books are now being mailed to all points East. Women may receive this guide by addressing Mrs. Frank Wiggins, Hotel Westminster, Los Angeles. All mail and telegrams may be ordered addressed to Simpson Auditorium where it will be ready for call during the convention. The bureau of information is preparing a system of registering cards so that any woman may be located by her friends and reached by call or telephone within a half an hour of her arrival in any part of Los Angeles. The Hotel Green at Pasadena will be open until May 10. Three hundred women may be accommodated here at \$3 per day (this does not include bath). Pasadena has electric car service with Los Angeles.

The Simpson Auditorium, where the general meetings are to be held, will seat 3000. It is the intention to erect, on the grounds near, pavilions for rest and committee rooms. These canvas rooms will be daintily furnished and decorated and found very convenient for those chairmen who need to call frequent meetings without going down town and reassembling later.

Luncheon will be served all week at the Woman's Clubhouse. The clubhouse will be very beautifully decorated with flowers peculiarly characteristic of California. A lovely display will be made not only of cultivated flowers, but wild flowers from mesa, mountains and desert will be collected for this occasion.

The credential meeting will be in session Wednesday morning, April 30, and each morning and afternoon thereafter at the Simpson Auditorium. The visiting card of each delegate must be attached to her credential blanks. Club receipts for General Federation dues for 1902 must be presented with credentials. The members of the trains committee will wear knots of yellow ribbon on the left shoulder. All the visiting delegates and club women are requested to wear knots of light blue, which will serve for identification upon the arrival of trains. Among the important things it is hoped will be fully understood by the coming delegates is the importance of their credentials, the showing of a good standing in the club represented. These credentials will be exchanged for an admission ticket to the convention, and unless they are forthcoming delay and trouble may ensue, which is very undesirable. Rates have been made of one fare for the round trip from all points east of Chicago.

The following outline of the sixth biennial program comes from Mrs. Priddy:

Thursday morning, May 1, 1902: Advisory council. Board of directors meeting—Council.

Thursday afternoon: Meeting of the General Federation. Addresses of welcome. Responses. Greetings.

Thursday evening: Reception.

Friday morning: Reports of officers and committees. At 11 o'clock a recess will be taken to view the Floral Pageant.

Friday afternoon: Reports of state presidents and chairmen of committees of unfederated states. Meeting of state delegations.

Friday evening: Discussion of the topic "Association Progress."

Saturday morning: Educational, Industrial, Reciprocity and art sessions.

Saturday afternoon: Clubhouse and press.

Saturday evening: Literature session.

Monday morning: Business.

Monday afternoon: Civics, forestry, traveling libraries, traveling art collections. Audubon.

Monday evening: Educational session.

Tuesday morning: Business.

Tuesday afternoon: Civil service reform. Art. Discussion on the value of the subordinate Federation.

Tuesday evening: Illustrated musical lecture.

Wednesday: All day excursion to Long Beach.

Wednesday evening: Art session.

Thursday morning: Election of officers.

Thursday afternoon: Industrial problems and memorial sessions.

Thursday evening: Closing exercises.

The biennial committee of the California State Federation just appointed is as follows:

Chairman, Mrs. W. W. Stilson, 812 Kensington Road, Los Angeles.

Northern District—Mrs. Wm. Beckman, 1027 L street, Sacramento.

Alameda District—Mrs. John Ross, 543 Alberon street, Oakland.

San Joaquin District—Mrs. Edwin C. Southworth, Sanger, Cal.

San Diego District—Mrs. A. F. Carey, 1940 Third street, San Diego.

Tickets to Los Angeles and return, also to San Francisco and return, will be on sale April 22 to 27, inclusive, east of Colorado; in Colorado and west thereof, April 23 to 28, at the following rates:

From Chicago and St. Paul, \$50; Peoria, \$48; St. Louis, \$47.50; Sioux City, Council Bluffs and Omaha, St. Joseph, Atchison and Kansas City, \$45; Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, \$40; Albuquerque and El Paso, \$35.

Choice of routes, going and returning, at the same or only slightly increased rates. Tickets good going to California boundary ten days from sale, with stop-over at any point west of La Junta, Colo., within that limit; stop-overs in California until June 20.

Final return limit, June 25; stop-overs west of La Junta within that limit on east-bound trip. The rates are open to all, whether delegates to the convention or not.

The Pullman rates from Chicago, to either point, are as follows: Berth in Standard Pullman, \$14; drawing-room, \$53; berth in tourist car, \$6.

A California Limited train, leaving Chicago at 8 o'clock P. M., Saturday, April 26, 1902, will be set apart for the exclusive use of club women and their friends. This train will run via the Grand Canyon of Arizona, and on this account will take one day longer in transit than usual. The customary side-trip rate from Williams to Grand Canyon and return—\$6.50—will be charged, in addition to the regular fare, for passage on this train. The train will carry a dining car, observation sleeper and all other equipment of the California Limited, and it will be held at the Canyon for use of the party during the stay there from daylight until 3 P. M., Tuesday, April 29.

Special standard and tourist sleepers on trains 1 and 7 will also

be reserved for club women on all dates of sale of convention tickets.

A complimentary excursion given to officers, delegates and program speakers is set for May 7. The party will go upon the Salt Lake Road to Long Beach, a beautiful seaside resort about twenty-five miles from Los Angeles. A stop-over will be made upon the route at the Los Angeles County Farm, a public institution with large and beautifully kept grounds of orchards and vineyards and grain fields. Trees in the great orange orchards heavy with golden fruit are being reserved for this occasion that the excursionists may visit the orchards and pick the oranges and waxen blossoms from the trees, for the orange tree is one that bears blossoms and fruit at the same time.

At Long Beach a Spanish barbecue luncheon will be served in the great pavilion. The yacht Elliott will be placed at the disposal of the guests, also such carriages as the small town of Long Beach can muster for the occasion. From Long Beach the party will be taken to San Pedro to inspect the great breakwater and harbor, where rocks are being swallowed up by the blue Pacific, forming the outer harbor, the inspection of which work will prove of great interest. San Pedro Bay was discovered by Cabrillo in 1542—eighty years before the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock, and sixty-seven years before Hudson discovered York Bay.

To those who linger in the "City of the Angels" after the close of the convention, and after the excitement of the Fiesta de las Flores, there are many charming spots to visit. The old Missions, picturesque and beautiful in their crumbling ruins, lie but a short distance from the city. The Mt. Lowe Railway is but one hour's ride out of Los Angeles, a ride through the "Crown of the Valley"—beautiful Pasadena—to Altadena, and from thence to an elevation of five thousand feet through the Sierra Madre canyon, the most wonderful mountain ride in the world.

The South Pasadena Ostrich Farm and famous Baldwin Ranch are also points of interest near the city. In the northern part of the state the Yosemite, the big trees and other scenic wonders form great California attractions.

ELLA H. ENDERLEIN,
Club Correspondent Biennial Board.

March 8, 1902.

Los Angeles, Cal., 134 North Gates Street.

The following clubs have been admitted to the General Federation: The Bancroft Club, Kansas City, Mo.; The Woman's Reading Club of Kansas City, Mo.; Silent Partners, Denver, Colo.; Floral Park Woman's Club, Floral Park, L. I., N. Y.; Sorosis, Victor, Cal.; Sesame Club, Taylor, Tex.; The Woman's Club, Houston, Tex.; Saturday Night History Club, Del Norte, Colo.; The Twentieth Century Discussion Club, Denver, Colo.; Seguin Shakespeare Club, Seguin, Tex.; Artemisia Mothers' Club, Mountainhome, Idaho; The Emily Bishop League, Madison, Wis., and the Friday Afternoon Club, Bakersfield, Cal.

The following clubs have been admitted to the General Federation: The Los Angeles Ceramic Club, Los Angeles, Cal.; The Woman's Club, Steubenville, Ohio; The Helping Hand, Courtland, Kan.; The Wednesday Current Events Club, Denver, Colo.; Ceramic Art Club, Topeka, Kan.; '93 Club, Fort North, Tex.; "Litta" Club, Pekin, Ill.; The Study Club, Waupun, Wis.; Unity Club, Rutland, Vt.; Parliamentary Club of San Francisco, Cal.

Mrs. Fox's book, "Parliamentary Usage for Women's Clubs," is ready and may be ordered directly from us. Price, 65 cents per copy.

An Official Statement from the Executive Board of the Massachusetts State Federation.



THE executive board of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs authorizes the following statement in order that there may be a clear understanding of the action of the executive board and of the conference of presidents at the several meetings held in Boston, Feb. 25 and 26, 1902.

Briefly outlined, the facts of the situation may be summarized as follows: The Massachusetts plan of reorganization, proposing a solution of the color question, which came up at the Milwaukee biennial in 1900, was offered to the executive board of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in February, 1901, with the request that it be appended to the call for the biennial convention at Los Angeles in 1902, in order that the Federation might take action upon it at that meeting. The plan provided that the Federation should be composed of State Federations, each state organization being left free to control its membership as desired; thus Massachusetts or any other state might admit colored clubs, and Georgia or others might exclude them. The consideration of the color question would thus be taken out of the General Federation.

About the same time the executive board of the Georgia State Federation presented to the board of the General Federation a plan also claiming to solve the color question. Georgia's plan excluded State Federations entirely from membership in the General Federation, and limited the membership therein to individual clubs of white women.

These plans were so widely divergent that the executive board of the General Federation recommended a conference between Georgia and Massachusetts to see if some middle ground could not be reached. Such a conference was held in New York, Feb. 6 and 7, 1902. Every point in each plan was gone carefully over, each side endeavoring to consider the matter from the other's point of view. After two days' discussion a compromise plan was drawn up which the conferees agreed to present to their respective states for consideration. This plan was based upon the suggestion of the Wednesday Club of St. Louis that the color question be settled by the application of the principle of state rights without reorganization. The plan embodied the following amendments:

Resolved, That the color question be settled without reorganization by the strict application of the doctrine of state rights, individual club membership in the General Federation to remain as it is.

Resolved, To offer the following amendments:

Amend article 2 of section 1 of the constitution so that it shall read: "Every organization desiring to join the General Federation shall make application through the president of its State Federation to the president of its General Federation. They must show that no sectarian nor political test is required for membership in their body, and must agree to the constitution and by-laws of the General Federation."

Further amend article 2 by inserting between section 1 and section 2 the following section: "Any club that is a member of its State Federation is eligible to the General Federation if recommended by the executive board of the State Federation; the power of admission to remain as given in article 2, section 2 of the constitution."

Section 2 to be called section 3.

Section 3. "The president shall refer all applications for mem-

bership to the committee on membership, appointed by the board of directors for its action upon the same. The action of the committee on membership shall be in writing, and a unanimous vote of the committee shall be required to elect. In case the committee fails to agree, the application shall be referred to the whole board, the written vote of two-thirds of which shall be necessary to elect to membership."

On the return of the Massachusetts conferees the compromise plan was reported to the committee on reorganization, and it was felt that it lacked only one further provision to secure the solution of the color problem, this being to make the executive board of each State Federation the membership committee for the state, and to make its decision final in respect to application of clubs for admission to the General Federation. The committee on reorganization drew up the following amendment, asking the Georgia conferees to add it to the compromise plan:

"The executive board of each State Federation shall constitute the membership committee for the General Federation in that state, shall receive all applications of individual clubs for membership in the General Federation from that state, and shall decide upon their admission. Each State Federation shall be free to make its own membership rules except that no sectarian or political test shall be required."

This suggestion of the reorganization committee of Massachusetts was not accepted by the Southern conferees.

A special meeting of the executive board of the Massachusetts State Federation was called for February 25, to receive and consider the report of the conference committee. The report was accepted with thanks for the services of the committee and the feeling that it had accomplished the utmost possible under the circumstances. The board would have been willing to give up reorganization and adopt the compromise plan had the amendment suggested by the reorganization committee been accepted by the Southern conferees. Because of their failure to take this further step to secure state rights, the board voted against the adoption of the compromise plan.

The conference of presidents was called for the afternoon of February 25, in order to hear the report of the conference with Georgia and to consider and discuss the compromise plan drawn up at the New York meeting. At the opening of the conference the presidents were informed that legal action was not expected, as there had not been time to issue the call four weeks before the meeting as required by the by-laws, in order to constitute the conference the legal representative of the State Federation. After the presentation of the report of the conference committee and more discussion of its merits, the presidents' conference voted as an informal body to request the executive board of the State Federation to reconsider its action and adopt the compromise plan. Later in the meeting the presidents, still acting informally, expressed approval of the compromise plan by a vote of sixty to ten.

In consequence of the request of the presidents, the executive board of the Massachusetts State Federation held a special meeting Wednesday afternoon, February 26. It was then unanimously decided to inform the Southern conferees that the compromise plan could not be adopted. It was voted also to instruct Mrs. Emma A. Fox, recording secretary of the General Federation, to append to the call for the biennial the original amendments embodying the Massachusetts plan of reorganization.

In the opinion of the executive board the request of the presidents could not be complied with without the legal authorization of the State Federation. By the action of the Federation at the annual meeting at Clinton, in May, 1901, the board was instructed to continue the work for reorganization, as a solution of the color question on state lines, and in view of this instruction the board felt that it was not authorized to accept any plan which did not leave to each state absolute control of the color question within its own boundaries.

Signed, MAY ALDEN WARD.
HELEN A. WHITTIER.
DORA M. GOODWIN.

For the Executive Board of the Massachusetts State Federation,

THE SUBSTITUTE.

In view of the amendments offered by Massachusetts and Georgia the executive board of the General Federation of Women's Clubs recommended a conference between those two states to see whether some middle ground might not be reached.

In obedience to this recommendation, delegates from Massachusetts and Georgia met in New York and after a prolonged and careful consideration of the subject, these delegates decided to present to their respective states, and if accepted by them to the biennial meeting of the G. F. W. C. in Los Angeles, the following resolutions and amendments as substitutes for those previously offered by Massachusetts and Georgia.

Resolved, That the color question be settled without re-organization by the strict application of the doctrine of States' Rights. Individual club membership in the General Federation to remain as it is.

Resolved, To offer the following amendments: Amend Article II. of the Constitution by inserting between Section 1 and Section 2, this section.

Section 2. From a state where a club is a member of the State Federation, it would also be eligible to the General Federation if recommended to its executive board by the executive board of the State Federation, the power of admission to remain as given in Article II., Section 2, of the by-laws, as follows: Article II., Section 2. "The president shall refer all applications for membership to the committee on membership appointed by the board of directors for its action upon the same. The action of the committee on membership shall be in writing, and a unanimous vote of the committee shall be required to elect. In case the committee fails to agree, the application shall be referred to the whole board, the written vote of two-thirds of which shall be necessary to elect to membership." Section 2 to be called Section 3. Second. Amend Article III., Section 6, by striking out the word "ten" and inserting the word "five" and adding the words "any club containing less than forty members to pay \$2, so that the article shall read:

Article III., Section 6. The annual due for clubs shall be at the rate of five cents per capita. Any club containing less than forty members to pay two dollars. The annual due for State Federations shall be at the rate of twenty-five cents per club. Dues shall be paid annually the first of May, beginning with 1900.

Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs,
(Mrs. A. O.) Caroline D. G. Granger,
President.

GEORGIA'S INDIVIDUAL NOTE.

The executive board of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, having received the report of the committee on conference and being extremely desirous of preserving the harmony of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, has resolved to lay aside the proposed Georgia amendments and to accept the following substitute as agreed upon by the conference committee from Georgia and Massachusetts.

The Georgia Federation in doing this deems that the question of membership by this plan bids fair to be solved fairly and satisfactorily to all parties and in all issues of this matter as well as in the important question of representation at the biennial, so vital to the Southern clubs, the Georgia Federation believes that it will be safe in trusting that the fairness and courtesy of the club women of the country will obviate the possibility of a contingency which would force the Southern clubs to leave the National organization, membership in which they value so highly.

OPEN LETTER.

Mrs. Annie Miller, Club Editor Nebraska State Journal.

Dear Madam,—In the "Open Arena" column of the CLUB WOMAN of March, 1902, you make the following request:

"If any one knows of any place in clubdom where colored women are admitted, either singly or in groups, and made happy, the writer would be grateful for the information."

In answer to this request we call your attention to the Social Economics Club of Chicago, which has practically an open door

membership. One dollar and the recommendation of one member admits another.

We hold no social meetings in homes. Our regular meetings devote forty minutes to study and practice of parliamentary law with a paid teacher. Twenty minutes for the introduction and discussion of some economic problem. Leader of this social economic study class is chosen by the club; services are voluntary. Fifteen minutes are devoted to business, five minutes to recess, then the remainder of the time seventy minutes between 2 to 4:30 o'clock of these bimonthly meetings are open to the public for general discussion of some topic of public interest.

The topic is introduced in one or more short papers by "experts," by those living in and thinking constantly of the subject matter in hand. No encyclopedia or text-book papers are entertained; no race or sex line is drawn in selection of speakers. We thus are a public club studying public questions in a public downtown meeting place.

Six members of the one hundred are of the African race. We have members who would rather it would not be so; they are in the minority and stay with us because no other club offers them this special opportunity for free and untrammelled discussion of live topics. The majority of our members are members of other clubs and say "Why! We could not take up these subjects in our home clubs in this way and compare different ideas so freely; but we like it and learn so much. We learn to think and have better judgment for action." Some of the best women of our conservative clubs are with us.

As our object and our practice concerns social conditions affecting all women and children, and men as well for that matter, we have less sameness, more variety of ideas well taken, expressions from more points of view to have an open membership. It is almost always lively, and good nature always reigns.

While the majority of our federated clubs in the national organizations are "home" clubs it is natural that the African race question should have taken the turn it did and the membership committee of the G. F. W. C. reject an honorable club of another race. The majority of all "home" clubs will always have the majority of its directors, of those who will reject similar applications in the future.

Will not the majority of the clubs of the individual club membership of the G. F. W. C. be of the "home" variety for a long time to come? And therefore the majority of its elected board of directors who choose the membership committee, naturally be of those who logically will reject the African race applicant as the Caucasian applicant is daily rejected by her Caucasian sister in the local "home" clubs for other than race reasons?

While the majority of state federated clubs are "home" clubs the race line will naturally be drawn by the membership committee of State Federations also.

Race, sex and civil state of the members of clubs applying for membership to the G. F. W. C. are three items that should now be added to the membership application blank of the G. F. W. C.

Civil state, for the purpose of furnishing data that would answer the questions: What proportion of the 10 cent per capita tax membership is composed of married women and what proportion are single women?

Sex item, to learn to what extent men have become members of women's clubs.

Race item to learn in what localities of the United States the races are working together in any phase of club life.

Put these three items on the credential cards of delegates and no further confusion will exist, and data will be thus collected which has sociological value.

On the other hand, is not the normal work and special function of the State Federations to work out public problems and effect public legislation, and therefore, will not the most effective work be accomplished by those states which have open door club membership to their State Federations? Legislatures are made up of all classes of people. Would not a National Federation of State Federations be more directly effective in promoting state and national legislation for women and children, be more forceful, if thus made up?

I like the Georgia plan of reorganization of G. F. W. C. to the extent of keeping and emphasizing the individual club membership and reducing the State Federation delegations to two from each state, if any change must take place.

Why any change before all the states are represented by individual club membership, and all the states have federated and joined the General Federation?

Then if the two forms of organization must separate, have both continued to be a part of the whole. Each part meeting alternately every two years; that is, hold the convention of individual clubs

once in four years, and the convention of State Federations once in four years, each alternating the other every two years.

Local, state and national work needs to be done, and some women evolve from one to the other, some do their best in one and not in the other. Successful work needs us all at our best.

Do nothing to belittle or sink out of prominence the sources of activity, the individual woman and her first social grouping, the individual club, the basis of all organized work. Keep on encouraging the clubs to pay two taxes to two separate bodies. One tax direct to the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the national 10 per cent per capita tax. The other tax to the State Federation, the state club tax, which in Illinois is \$3 per club, 25 cents of which goes to the General Federation of Women's Clubs to keep the Illinois State Federation a member of the General.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously at our March 4 meeting:

WHEREAS, The Social Economics Club is a member of the G. F. W. C. and will send delegates to the biennial May 1, 1902;

WHEREAS, The race problem from a membership standpoint and the organization problem from the financial, governing and numerical standpoints, are two social problems now before the G. F. W. C.;

WHEREAS, The delegates, whether instructed or not, are entitled to the sentiment of their respective clubs on these two problems, be it

Resolved, That we members of the S. E. Club do hereby recommend that the word "white" shall not be inserted in the constitution of the G. F. W. C. Be it further

Resolved, That we recommend that the race question shall stay in the constitution of the G. F. W. C., where it now is in the hands of the membership committee uninstructed. Be it further

Resolved, That the problem of organization be a special order of business of S. E. C., March 18, 1902, its next meeting.

Settle the color question or any other question which may become a part of the membership problem in the nominations and elections of the members of the board of directors of the National Federation of Women's Clubs.

Put the women nominated on planks and vote for the woman who stands on your platform of ideas instead of for the person only.

Settle questions of education and prejudice in this way by the majority ballot.

Do not lumber a national constitution with details which may be varied by local or private interests or conditions.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. FRANCES DICKINSON,
President Social Economics Club of Chicago.

From the Milwaukee Social Culture Club, Milwaukee, Wis.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs is a corporation organized in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the state of New Jersey entitled "An act to incorporate benevolent and charitable associations approved April 9, 1875," and a supplement to an act entitled, "An act to incorporate benevolent and charitable associations, said supplement approved April 6, 1876." As stated in its certificate of incorporation such a corporation has been formed to bring in communication with one another the various women's clubs throughout the world that they may compare methods of work and become mutually helpful.

Any scheme of reorganization to be legal must be in compliance with the laws of New Jersey and within the powers of the corporation under such laws. It is questionable whether the purposes designated in the proposed plan of reorganization are within the object for which the General Federation of Women's Clubs was incorporated,

The certificate of incorporation in New Jersey is required to state clearly "The objects for which" a corporation is formed. In the compilation by the department of state of New Jersey of "The general corporation act of New Jersey," with precedents and forms by James B. Dill of the New Jersey bar, that eminent specialist upon corporation law, it is stated upon page 13, in regard to clearly stating the purposes of the organization: "This being the important part of the certificate of incorporation

great care should be taken that the objects and purposes of the company are stated in the fullest and clearest manner possible, because the company cannot undertake any business not authorized by its charter, and not event he fullest sanction given by the shareholders will make valid an act which is outside the powers of the company."

He further states with citation of authorities, that "The certificate of incorporation is the charter of the company and is held to be equivalent to a special act of the Legislature." Under the New Jersey law as to stock corporations, amendments and changes in the organization of such corporations require a two-third vote of each class of stockholders. It would seem from the certificate of incorporation of the General Federation of Women's Clubs that the object for which it has been formed was "To bring into communication with one another the various women's clubs throughout the world, that they may compare methods of work and become mutually helpful." Such a purpose seems to require participation by the individual clubs in the General Federation.

Participation by State Federations and their delegates alone in the General Federation would be a radical departure from the original objects for which the corporation was formed and to pass such a measure is not within the power of the New Jersey corporation known as the "General Federation of Women's Clubs."

While the Federation may have attempted under its by-laws to enlarge and add to the objects for which it was incorporated, such attempted extension of the objects of the corporation or such attempted authority by the by-laws to permit the corporation to change its original objects appears to be wholly without authority of the New Jersey law.

Mr. James B. Dill says, page 20, "It is better to give latitude to the objects and powers as contained in the certificate of incorporation and to limit the powers of directors by the by-laws, than to run the risk of the subsequent insertion in the by-laws or in the minutes of the board of directors of a provision intended to meet some pressing requirements of the business, which provision may be found absolutely worthless because of variations from the terms of the certificate of incorporation."

In any event the General Federation should consult some able New Jersey corporation lawyer before attempting such a departure from the regular scope of its organization.

Mrs. Robert Burdette made a fleeting but delightful call at the CLUB WOMAN office last month. When asked what is her position on the color question, as she is everywhere, she tells the following story:

While traveling in the South she met in the Pullman Bishop Grant, a leader of the African race, recently summoned to the White House, it may be mentioned, to confer with the President, and to him she put this question:

"Can the white club women better serve the women of your race by bringing them into their organization?"

The bishop answered: "Madam, as it always benefits the lower to associate with the higher, it would certainly help our colored women to come into the association of white women, but the question the white club women have to decide is how they can best serve womankind at large. Can they best do this by turning the back on the white club women of the South, who need the national organization in their development, and extend the hand to the colored women, or by holding on to the Southern white woman and continuing to help, as in the past, the colored women? That is the issue which presents itself at this stage."

Mr. J. L. Harbour Announces a Lecture Entitled "Blessed Be Humor."

Mr. Harbour is the author of more than six hundred stories published in the "Youth's Companion," "The Outlook," "Harper's Bazar" and other periodicals, and he has been engaged in editorial work for twenty years. His lecture contains many amusing literary curiosities in the way of stories, letters and poems and it has received the hearty endorsement of Mrs. Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, Clara Barton, Miss Mary E. Woolley, Hezekiah Butterworth, J. T. Trowbridge, Hamilton W. Mabie and others familiar with Mr. Harbour's ability as a story writer. For circulars and terms address J. L. Harbour, 3 Bowdoin avenue, Dorchester, Mass.

CALIFORNIA.



SAN FRANCISCO, the city of the Golden Gate, was honored during the first week in February by the presence of the representatives of seven thousand club women of the state who gathered in the first biennial session of the California Federation of Women's Clubs.

The occasion was especially notable in that it was the first session of the Federation which had its birth under modest conditions as to size and vigor, but is now a sturdy two-year-old of almost phenomenal growth. Another notable and interesting phase of the convention has been that it so closely precedes the meeting of the General Federation at Los Angeles, in May, as to be in a sense, a preparation for that great event.

It was a most successful session. From the beginning of the first day, February 4, to the moment of adjournment on the afternoon of the fourth day, February 7, the deliberations and discussions were marked by fairness, ability, harmony, dignity and a high sense of the duties, rights and responsibilities of womanhood. And this in face of the fact that two or three of the questions of importance were such as might readily have disturbed the harmony of the proceedings had they not been met with such frankness, fearlessness and respect for the opinions of others that the chances for misunderstanding and ill feeling were minimized. The results were generally satisfactory, and the State Federation goes forward in its preparation for the great National meeting, its members working hand in hand and side by side for the good of all.

San Francisco, being thus honored, honored herself in the welcome she gave to the hundreds of women of the state who had come from the South land, the North land—from the broad and beautiful Central California and from the foot hills of the great Sierra boundary to meet each other, to touch hands and spirits in sisterly greetings.

The arrangements for the convention, under the management of the able committees which Mrs. Lovell White, the vice-president, had gathered about her, were perfect and there was none of the friction or irritation attendant upon ill-laid or carelessly made plans. Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, president of the Federation for the past two years, has her home in Pasadena, a thousand miles away, and has also been absent from the state during a large part of the time. In consequence the weight of the duties of manager and hostess fell upon Mrs. White, who is the well-known founder and president of the California Club of San Francisco, and whose brilliance and ability have made her a leading figure in Club land ever since she stepped over its borders. With such a general at the head of affairs, with a local board of the ablest women of San Francisco and neighboring cities, with a presiding officer of the rare calibre of Mrs. Burdette, whose tiny hand gives no hint of the muscles of steel under the velvet glove until occasion demands, with an admirably well-balanced and well-adjusted program, the business of the Federation moved on—"without haste, without rest"—and everything was well accomplished within the prescribed time.

Golden Gate Hall, where the meetings were held, is commodious and handsome, centrally located, and well provided with ante-rooms where the business of committees, the headquarters with its air of comfort and its rattle of four o'clock tea-cups, the information bureau, and all the other accessories found ample accommodation.

The welcome of local club women was given expression in the large auditorium where the decorations were brilliant and plentiful but not of a character to interrupt sight or sound. Eucalyptus,

holly, laurel and acacia were kept well back in corners and against walls affording a picturesque background which was as fragrant as it was sightly. Bunting and bear flags, tastefully decorated, spoke of national patriotism and state pride, and just enough place was given to the choice blossoms which all the year round make the city gardens, tiny though they are, bits of rare beauty.

Out doors it was not so brilliant. All the week the skies were mostly grey and often the rain came down in a quiet and half-hearted way as much as to say, "Sorry to disturb you, ladies, but these are my busy days and I can't stop work even for you." And the club women—why bless you, they were all Californians; they knew that every drop of that rain meant wealth to their beloved state, and their goings and comings were no more hindered than if the sun had been shining like June.

This big body of California's representative women was characterized, as a whole, by the good looks, the gracious manner, the erect carriage, the alertness and all-aliveness of the Twentieth Century woman. They were well and appropriately gowned, many of them were able and effective speakers and they would match any thousand women from any land of the globe in womanly charm and personal beauty. But they were also business-like—eminently so—and this faithful account must emulate them and settle down to business.

The California Federation of Women's Clubs was organized two years ago with the following board of officers: President, Mrs. Robert J. Burdette; vice-president, Mrs. Lovell White; recording secretary, Mrs. I. Lowenberg; corresponding secretary, Mrs. William W. Stillson; treasurer, Mrs. Solomon Jewett; auditors, Mrs. G. J. Bucknall, Mrs. A. E. Frost; district vice-presidents, Mrs. John Russ, Alameda District; Miss Ellen Thompson, Los Angeles District; Mrs. Wm. Beckman, Northern District; Mrs. Estelle Langworthy, San Diego District; Mrs. R. H. Stevens, San Joaquin District; Mrs. Louis Weinmann, San Francisco District; state corresponding secretary of General Federation, Mrs. Herman Kerchoff.

The standing committees were the following: Education—Mrs. Lou V. Chapin, Ebell Club, Los Angeles; Miss Sarah D. Hamlin, Laurel Hall Club, San Francisco; Mrs. E. D. Bross, Ebell Club, Santa Ana. Forestry—Mrs. J. G. Lemmon, Ebell Club, Oakland; Mrs. G. T. Greenleaf, Contemporary Club, Redlands; Mrs. Minnie D. Sherman, Parlor Lecture Club, Fresno. Reciprocity—Mrs. Edwin C. Southworth, Shakespeare Club, Sanger; Mrs. E. O. Smith, Women's Club, San Jose; Mrs. I. N. Chapman, The Tea Club, Alameda; Mrs. O. F. Washburn, Tuesday Club, Sacramento; Mrs. G. H. Wadleigh, Friday-Morning Club, Los Angeles; Miss Zitella Talbot, Ebell Club, Santa Ana. Club Extension—Mrs. F. E. Prior, Wednesday-Morning Club, Los Angeles; Mrs. Herbert E. Coil, Shakespeare Club, Woodland; Miss Ella M. Sexton, Woman's Press Club, San Francisco; Mrs. Philip B. Fraser, Philomathean Club, Stockton; Mrs. Emma Fox, Woman's Club, Lemoore. Program—Mrs. Kate A. Bulkley, Ebell Club, Oakland; Mrs. Martin Regensburger, Forum Club, San Francisco; Mrs. Geo. H. Aiken, Parlor Lecture Club, Fresno; Mrs. Mary E. Darling, Socorro Club, Riverside; Mrs. W. T. Lewis, Ebell Club, Los Angeles. Badge—Mrs. J. J. Scoville, California Club, San Francisco; Mrs. J. J. Brice, California Club; Mrs. W. L. Mack, Philomath Club, San Francisco; Mrs. Hadwen Swain, California Club; Mrs. J. H. Todd, Ebell Club, Oakland. Motto—Mrs. F. B. Carpenter, Wimodausis, San Francisco; Mrs. Annie Little-Barry, Corona Club, San Francisco; Mrs. Florence Kendall, Contemporary Club, San Francisco. Credentials—Mrs. M. E. Robertson, Los Angeles District; Mrs. Ringgold Carmany, San Francisco District; Mrs. Philip S. Teller, Alameda District; Mrs. George Dodge, San Joaquin District; Mrs. W. P. Coleman, Northern District; Mrs. F. E. Prior, San Diego District.

The Local Board of San Francisco, whose officers and members accepted the important duties of arrangement for the first biennial meeting of the State Federation, was made up of presidents of clubs and chairmen of committees of San Francisco, Oakland and other cities "around the bay" and in Central California. It was as follows: Chairman, Mrs. Lovell White, president California Club; vice-chairman, Mrs. E. G. Denniston, president Forum Club; Recording secretary, Mrs. Dorville Libby; Corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. W. Orr. Mrs. Annie Little-Barry, president Corona Club; Mrs. F. Kendall, president Contemporary Club; Mrs. Kate A. Bulkley, president Ebell Club, Oakland; Mrs. Jacob Brandt, president Laurel Hall Club; Mrs. W. H. Byington, president Mills Club; Mrs. G. W. Bunnell, president Oakland Club; Mrs. G. F. Parkinson, president Palo Alto Women's Club; Mrs. Emily A. Fritsch, president Petaluma Woman's Club; Mrs. I. Lowenberg, president Philomath Club; Mrs. Ella M. Sexton, president Woman's Press Club; Mrs. E. O. Smith, president San Jose Women's Club; Mrs. W. B. Harrington, president Sorosis Club; Mrs. I. N. Chapman, president Tea Club, Alameda; Mrs. A. J. Ralston, president Town and Gown, Berkeley; Mrs. H. Overacher, president Washington Township Country Club; Miss Ida McAdams, president Watsonville Woman's Club; Mrs. S. B. Carpenter, president Wimodausis Club; Mrs. Philip S. Teller, president Adelphian Club, Alameda; Mrs. P. B. Fraser, president Philomathean Club, Stockton.

The names of the chairmen of the various committees of arrangements are given below: Arrangements for Evening Reception, February 4, 1902, Mrs. Louis Weinmann, Chestnut and Clinton streets, Alameda; Mrs. I. Lowenberg, 609 Van Ness avenue, San Francisco; Badges, Mrs. J. J. Scoville, 2223 Pacific avenue; Bureau of Information, Mrs. George C. Leviston, 2114 Pine street; Courtesies, Mrs. L. R. Tuttle, 2170 Sutter street; Club Literature, Mrs. Manfred Brandenstein, 2701 Sacramento street; Credentials, Mrs. M. E. Robertson, Los Angeles; Decorations, Mrs. Henry P. Tricou, 814 Grove street; Finance, Mrs. H. C. Bunker, Hotel Deniston, Twenty-first and Valencia streets; Hall, Mrs. Ridggold Carmany, 1026 Green street; Headquarters, Mrs. Sylvian Weill, 2319 Buchanan street; Hospitality, Mrs. Louis Farnham, 994 Union street; Motto, Mrs. F. B. Carpenter, 2522 Market street; Music, Mrs. James M. Goewey, Occidental Hotel; Program, Mrs. Kate A. Bulkley, 541 Albion street, Oakland; Press, Mrs. W. F. Southard, 1426 Clay street; Printing, Mrs. Edward F. Glaser, 832 Sutter street; Reception, Mrs. Frank D. Bates, 2932 Clay street; Transportation, Mrs. W. W. Stilson, Kensington road, Los Angeles.

Being thus equipped with a working force containing some of the best blood of the state, the delegates and representatives of the ninety-six clubs now composing the State Federation, assembled in Golden Gate Hall on the morning of Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1902, for the duty of recording their names with the committee on credentials, and incidentally for general and informal greetings.

The work of the credential committee was arduous for a few hours. The twenty-six clubs which formed the nucleus of the Federation at Los Angeles two years ago have taken to themselves other clubs until they number ninety-six, with a membership of 7030, and a body of delegates sent to this convention numbering 150.

The committee invested each accredited delegate, after she entered her name, with a badge of the color designating her district—yellow for San Francisco, pink for San Diego, purple for Los Angeles, red for San Joaquin, green for the northern district, and dark blue for Alameda.

The following delegates were registered: Mrs. V. R. Taggart, New Century Club, Oakland; Mrs. H. Delany, Wednesday Club, San Diego; Mrs. Kate A. Bulkley, Ebell Club, Oakland; Mrs. E. R. Threlkeld, Woman's Club, Petaluma; Mrs. Mary Hartnett, Current Topics, Pasadena; Mrs. N. F. Randolph, Oakland; Mrs.

A. W. Bishop, Ebell Society, Oakland; Mrs. Louise Welsh, Sherman Heights' Mothers' Club, San Diego; Mrs. M. A. Tetro, Woman's Club and Palo Alto Club; Mrs. J. F. Parkman, Woman's Club, Palo Alto Club; Mrs. E. B. Parnell, Kingley Art Club, Sacramento; Mrs. O. K. Bradford, Woman's Club, Palo Alto; Mrs. Frank Dalton, Corona Club, San Francisco; Mrs. A. A. Bradford, Corona Club, Butte County; Mrs. Emma M. Greenleaf, Contemporary Club, Redlands; Mrs. George W. Haight, Laurel Hall; Mrs. G. M. Dixon, Tuesday Club, Sacramento; Mrs. M. L. W. Curtis, Oakland Club, Oakland; Mrs. O. F. Washburn, Tuesday Club, Sacramento; Mrs. S. H. Magines, Shakespeare Club, Placerville; Mrs. L. S. Dunbar, Lower California; Mrs. Laura N. Gowan, Sacramento Ladies' Association; Mrs. Eva S. Dickerman, Woman's Club, Watsonville; Mrs. F. A. Erlinger, Tuesday Club, Sacramento; Mrs. E. P. Colgan, Tuesday Club of Sacramento; Mrs. L. B. Harris, Shakespeare Club, San Diego; Mrs. George E. Sevan, Town and Gown Club, Berkeley; Mrs. H. Weinstock, Kingley Art Club, Sacramento; Mrs. Mary B. Chambers, Nineteenth Century Round Table, Hanford, Cal.; Mrs. Rosa Rhodes, Hanford Woman's Club; Miss Josephine Hill, Contemporary Club, San Francisco; Mrs. W. S. Groves, Friday Morning Club, Los Angeles; Mrs. John Bakewell, Oakland Club; Mrs. F. F. Lambodina, Writers' Club, Los Angeles; Mrs. S. Mitchell, Kananah Club, Visalia; Mrs. L. W. Blinn, Ebell, Los Angeles; Mrs. Eugene Scott, Woman's Club, San Diego; Mrs. Louis Dinkelspiel, Woman's Club, Bakersfield; Mrs. R. H. Stevens, Bakersfield; Mrs. O. C. Conley, Bakersfield; Mrs. C. H. Shattuck, Adelphian Club, Alameda; Mrs. Florence Kendall, Contemporary Club, San Francisco; Mrs. J. J. Reynolds, Shakespeare Club, Pasadena; Mrs. Laura Pinney, P. C., Woman's Press Association; Mrs. Fowler, Friday Afternoon, Bakersfield; Mrs. J. B. Wrenn, Friday Afternoon Club, Bakersfield; Mrs. N. M. Tilton, alternate, Friday Afternoon Club, Bakersfield; Mrs. George Law Smith, Oliver Paradis, Sorosis; Mrs. Louise Babcock, Wednesday Club of Fresno; Mrs. Minnie Sherman, Wednesday Club; Mrs. M. C. Sloss, Philomath; Mrs. L. Lawrence, Woman's Club, Visalia; Mrs. Florence Cross, Woman's Club, Visalia; Mrs. Ella H. Enderlin, Friday Morning, Los Angeles; Mrs. Lou V. Chapin, Shakespeare, Pasadena; Mrs. Annie Little Barry, Corona Club, San Francisco; Mrs. Nellie C. Henry, Ladies' Literary Club, Santa Monica; Mrs. Frank E. Prior, Wednesday Club, Los Angeles; Mrs. F. C. Martin, Wednesday Club, Los Angeles; Mrs. Marie Hutchinson, Improvement Club, Fowler; Miss Safronia La Rue, Woman's Club, Riverside; Mrs. L. F. Darling, Riverside Club; Mrs. A. J. Raisch, Forum Club, San Francisco; Mrs. E. A. Southworth, Shakespeare Club, Sanger; Miss Eliza D. Keith, Daughters of California Pioneer Society; Mrs. Selma Mitchell, Writers' Club, Los Angeles; Mrs. Josephine Foster, Pacific Club; Mrs. L. E. Dodge, Hanford Woman's Club; Mrs. Sara Bunker, Woman's Press Association; Mrs. P. S. Teller, Adelphian Club, Alameda; Mrs. C. T. N. Palmer, Town and Gown, Berkeley; Mrs. E. C. Brockway, Town and Gown, Berkeley; Mrs. Florence Collins Porter, Friday Morning Club, Los Angeles; Mrs. Thomas W. Collins, Laurel Hall, San Francisco; Mrs. Anna E. Pratt, California Club; Mrs. I. N. Chapman, Tea Club, Alameda; Mrs. Henry Vrooman, Ebell Society, Oakland; Mrs. Robert McLellan, Corona Club; Mrs. Katharine B. Miller, Shakespeare Club, Woodland; Mrs. M. B. Harris, Parlor Lecture Club, Fresno; Mrs. W. H. Cobb, Corona Club, San Francisco; Mrs. A. G. Webber, Woman's Club and Literary Club; Mrs. Robert Watt, New Century Club of Oakland; Mrs. E. T. Barber, New Century Club of Oakland; Mrs. W. W. Stetson, Ruskin Art Club, Los Angeles; Mrs. S. Strickland Clark, Ruskin Art Club, Los Angeles; Mrs. Mitchell Phillips, Woman's Club, San Jose; Miss Betty Maupin, Query Club, Fresno; Mrs. F. S. Whitney, Forum Club, San Francisco; Mrs. R. M. Morse, Daughters of California Pioneer Society; Mrs.

E. L. Campbell, California Club; Mrs. D. W. Ravenscroft, Petaluma Woman's Club; Mrs. E. L. Dodge, Philomathean Club, Stockton; Mrs. J. Homer Fritch, Mills Club, San Francisco; Mrs. Nellie Denman, alternate, Woman's Club, Petaluma; Mrs. L. F. Cocroft, Ebell Society, Oakland; Mrs. Walter H. Byington, Mills Club, San Francisco; Mrs. O. V. Sessions, Shakespeare Club; Miss Mabel Craft, Woman's Press Association, San Francisco; Mrs. W. G. Dewey, Hanford Shakespeare Club; Anna Dewey, Woman's Club, Lemoor; Mrs. E. G. Denniston, Forum Club, San Francisco; Mrs. M. Gardner, alternate, Forum Club, San Francisco; Mrs. J. M. Braly, Parlor Lecture Club, Fresno; Mrs. W. B. Harrington, Sorosis Club, San Francisco; Mrs. Max Frankinnan, Parlor Lecture Club, Fresno; Mrs. F. O. Bunting, Country Club, Alameda; Mrs. Isidor Lowenberg, Philomath Club, San Francisco; Mrs. Marion Dole Jones, Riverside Club; Mrs. Lou F. Chapin, Shakespeare Club; Mrs. Kate A. Hasled, Pasadena; Mrs. Mary McCready, Woman's Club, Livermore; Mrs. Josie Klink, Mills Club, San Francisco; Mrs. Mary S. Keane, Mills Club, San Francisco; Mrs. E. O. Smith, Woman's Club, San Jose.

Meanwhile the nominating committee were debating over the serious question of a candidate for president for the ensuing term. Vice-President Mrs. Lovell White, who was logically and by reason of faithful service in line of succession for the chair, had positively declined the honor, which was tendered her some time ago. Her arduous duties as president of the California Club since its foundation in 1898, and her two years of work for the Federation lead her to feel that she has earned a rest.

After deliberating for some time Mrs. Kate A. Bulkley, president of the Ebell Club of Oakland, a woman of high standing in the councils of the Federation, and of great activity in club work, was chosen. Her name was so well received that no opposing candidate was named, and her subsequent election was practically unanimous.

In the afternoon came the formal opening of the session, with the president, Mrs. Robert Burdette, of Los Angeles, in the chair.

The auditorium and galleries were filled and the hall presented a brilliant picture, the center of interest being the ample stage whereon the mayor of the city, Hon. Eugene E. Schmitz, held the place of honor, while grouped about him were President Burdette and the following officers: Vice-president, Mrs. Lovell White; recording secretary, Mrs. I. Lowenberg; corresponding secretary, Mrs. William W. Stilson; treasurer, Mrs. Solomon Jewett; auditors, Mrs. G. J. Bucknell, Mrs. A. E. Frost; district vice-presidents, Mrs. John Russ, Alameda district; Miss Ellen Thompson, Los Angeles district; Mrs. William Beckman, Northern district; Mrs. Estelle Langworthy, San Diego district; Mrs. R. H. Stevens, San Joaquin district; state corresponding secretary of General Federation, Mrs. Herman H. Kerchoff.

As the gavel fell the president called the meeting to order and asked the audience to rise for the invocation by Mrs. J. Condit, of Oakland, which was given with solemnity:

INVOCATION.

O God, Thou who art the spirit infinite, eternal, intelligible in Thy being, power, holiness, justice, goodness and truth, we approach Thee in the name of Jesus Christ, our Saviour, and in His name we implore the influences of that Holy Spirit to brood over this company of women. We thank Thee for all the avenues of usefulness and helpfulness that have been thrown open to women, and we pray that the influence of this Federation of Clubs, this meeting of the clubs, may be most beneficent along all civic and educational and benevolent and social lines, so that Thy name may be glorified in the influence of these women, we ask in Jesus' name. Amen.

Music followed and, like that which was given at each gathering of the Federation, it was of a high order and received with applause.

Mayor Schmitz's address of welcome was given with a heartiness and warmth which charmed the assembled women and made them feel that a whole boxful of the city's keys had been tendered them.

The mayor said:

MAYOR'S ADDRESS.

I welcome you in the name of the people of San Francisco, and amid the good wishes of the intelligent citizenship of the entire state of California I tender you the keys and freedom of the city, this city so emblematic of liberty and equality, which breathes the cosmopolitan spirit of equal rights to all and special privileges to none. Beyond this naught is left to offer you, for our hearts and good-will are already yours and no longer ours to give.

As mayor of this great city, queen of the western world, I welcome you. I greet you not only as the chief executive of our people but also as an individual strongly interested in the development of the equality of the sexes in their legal rights.

I welcome you not only as the women of our day, our mothers, our wives and our sisters, but also as the representatives of the future of our race, when men and women shall be considered of absolutely equal standing before the law and shall be judged only by their equal merits and their equal achievements.

I am of those who have not only love but faith; not only hope but certainty in the eventual recognition of women's equality in every walk and sphere of practical life; and, with the majority of thinking men, I see in the horizon of the east the dawn of the day when the burdens and the pleasures of life shall be equally shared, and the duties and responsibilities, the privileges and the liberties of human existence shall be divided fairly and justly between the sexes, as their property rights, their education, intelligence and social standard may warrant.

This convention of the women's clubs of California is the rosy-fingered child of the morn, whose radiant light shall shed a luster over the doings of men and women of our state, to the betterment of both, and to the elevation to an equal plane of those whom by arrogation of right and by custom we have been prone to consider the weaker sex.

There is in my mind no reason why an intelligent American citizen of education and refinement, woman though she be, should not have, in the affairs of our civilization, governmental and commercial as well as social, at least an equal right with the ignorant and debased of the opposite sex. I am not committed absolutely to the doctrine of woman's suffrage and her equal political rights, not because of any fear that she will not prove equal to the responsibility, but because I have not given to the question consideration sufficient to enable me to determine definitely whether or not are true the only arguments on this subject which have ever appealed to the considerate man of the world, namely, the selfish suggestions that the busy activities of political life will detract from our home life its main attractiveness and beauty, will remove the sentimentalism of our existence, and, placing man and woman on the same political basis in the rivalry of life, will lower the spiritualism of woman to the materialism of man, rather than elevate the tendencies and inclinations of man to the present plane occupied by the gentler sex. There are men whose constant contact with the world and with the rougher edges of society have not dulled their sentiment or deadened their spirits, and there will always be women of similar type and character, but the general question is one of evolution and progress rather than of immediate and spontaneous solution, and its development may well be left to such hands and hearts and heads as are now before me.

The state and nation can safely confide to its women the working out of this problem. To those who are entrusted the care, nurture and education of its children, to those who have ever been called upon to sustain its men, the country may surely leave the eventual disposition of these questions.

It was different once. When women were the slaves of men, their beasts of burden, their toilers without hope or faith or light, not much could be expected of them whom they served. They were not fitted for the duties of life, they could not assume its responsibilities. It would have been a crime against their dependent existence and a crime against society and social evolution, against the future of the race, to have given them participation in the affairs of men, in the government of their people, in the establishment of a civilization. They were merely the instrumentalities of man's progress. But as the race developed, and woman, by her love and faith and her immortal aspiration, gradually gained the respect and the esteem of the sterner sex; as the home became the center of attraction and the family the center of social existence; as the schoolhouse arose and education became diffused among men and women; as science and arts expanded and estab-

lished and controlled the elemental forces and made men's burdens lighter, woman was accorded a little leisure and an opportunity for obtaining mental equipment, and the progress of civilization, and of literature, and of social development is marked by the advancement of the standing of woman in the view of man. We glory in her advance, not alone because of theoretical admiration but because she has raised the rest of mankind with her.

To you who are here it is unnecessary to recount her victories in the sweeter lines of life, in literature and in art, or her triumphs in the practical professions of medicine, of law and of journalism, or to speak of her brilliant accomplishments in the education of the masses, in the distributions of charities, in the succor and assistance of the weak, the injured, the afflicted, the oppressed. Tongues a hundred times more eloquent have again and again paid loyal and affectionate homage to the deeds of the sex. I can but feebly voice my concurrent appreciation of their tributes and to utter the sincere hope that the deliberations of this council will result in a better understanding, a sincerer appreciation, a more advanced achievement of the work which you have placed before you.

In the name of all good citizens of California, as the representative of the loyal and liberty-loving men and woman of San Francisco, once again I bid you welcome—welcome, good luck and success.

On behalf of the San Francisco district, Mrs. Louis Weinmann, vice-president for the district, voiced a welcome to the delegates in these words:

I bid you welcome. This is the greeting of the San Francisco district, which I have the honor to voice to you and through you to the 7000 members in our state. In bidding welcome to you I have in mind the cordial welcome of two years ago in Los Angeles and of the work which carefully laid the foundation of this structure. There were then twenty-six clubs; today there are ninety contributing toward the good of the whole. We welcome this opportunity to get Federation spirit and sentiment and we predict that these sessions will seem all too short for the telling. It has been said again and again that the Federation does for the individual club what the club does for the individual member; that its theory is to give and to take; to be mutually helpful. That which is learned from papers and essays is but a small part of the good given. Good comes from the spirit of it. There is an opportunity to teach and to learn. In clubs, as in individuals, one does not develop who ever absorbs and never gives out. We have sufficient excuse for being in this Federation if we learn something of life's hardest lessons.

Prime says, "The life that goes out in love to all is the life that is rich and continually expanding in beauty and power."

We looked forward with interest and anticipation to the coming of the friends whom we will meet through the mutual interest in the work before us. We welcome you today to our beautiful city by the sea, our homes are open to your coming and our feet are swift for you.

We are alike joined in this greeting by the most of the Alameda district and they and we—all of us—bid you welcome.

Mrs. Lovell White then introduced to the assemblage Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, president of the Federation, who was to give a response to these greetings. The charming winsome little woman won all hearts that had not been hers before while she spoke these gracious words:

Kindly words of welcome, graciously given, always fall most pleasantly on the ear of the sojourner within strange gates, but if the spoken word was all, it might prove to be the source of later disappointment. But you have spoken the word of promised welcome to the eye before speaking it to the heart. In all the details of arrangements that have met us from the moment we crossed the bay or came in from the mountains and valleys to this city of clubs and homes—to this comfortable, attractive hall, with its carefully thought out preparations, welcome has spoken to us on every hand.

Surely you have carried out the spirit of Shakespeare and more, when he wrote, "Sir, you are very welcome to our house; it must appear in other ways than words." And yet we would not have the words omitted, for with them comes the expression of soul that can never be put into "things."

"Welcome." Magic of humanity and divinity in the loving, gracious word. "Welcome." It is a home light streaming at the wayside, a pathway of light from the dark and lonesome highway to the cheery comfort and loving companionship around the

hearthstone, and whether it be the gleam of the candle in the cottage window shining out clearer and fairer than the glory of the distant star, or the radiance of a thousand chandeliers flooding the darkness from a hundred palace windows, both proclaim with equal warmth "welcome." "A hundred thousand welcomes are no more than one."

"Welcome." The word is music, even when uttered by the harshest voice. It interprets itself in all languages. How pleasantly then does it echo itself in our hearts when spoken by voices that ring true and clear as a silver bell with sincerity and affection, and framed in a language made sweet to us forever by our mother's voice.

"Welcome." What response can be made to this counter-sign of hospitality by guest or wayfarer, save to hold out both our hands with open palms, to meet and cling to the loving hand clasp that is sister of the word.

We meet today for the first time as a thoroughly organized body. When we met in Los Angeles two years ago and it was my privilege to extend the word of welcome, we were for the most part a company of strangers. What I prophesied then has come true. We have looked straight into one another's face, and through the eyes down into the mind and soul, until reading there honesty of purpose, candor of difference and unity of ultimate aim, we can and do call each other friends. As of old when they went up to the temple to pray, so we have come to call down upon ourselves the blessing of larger friendships and the continued growth through breadth of outlook, of purpose, of association of work that "loves thy neighbor as thyself," but no more.

Students in social science tell us that the promotion of human sympathy is the moral force most needed today. This is but another term for reciprocity and that is the fundamental theory of federation. I hope the keynote of every session of this meeting will be "reciprocity," give and take, always in the spirit of true helpfulness. And the thought of reciprocity must not be limited to those who are "of us." We are here to consider new methods and larger plans. And nothing should claim our more serious consideration than the needs of the women and children of this state that we, as women in organization, can be helpful to.

Consciously or unconsciously your program committee has invited you to share in a program which trends to this one thought. In seeking a subject or cause that shall be the unifying one for all the states in General Federation they, too, must come to this subject of motherhood and childhood that always and always is dear to the thought and heart and life of woman.

With more insane women in our state in proportion to its population than in any other in the Union, with a larger percentage of property in the hands of women than in any other state, and women who know not their property rights, with thousands of school children in the large cities of the state unprovided with schoolroom accommodations, and therefore needing special care, there is large opportunity to choose where the work shall be.

Believing in the sincerity of our purpose, your city, through you, the Honorable Mayor, has extended its cordial greetings, and I thank you for them. We hope so to impress ourselves upon your community that all good men shall court our helpfulness and strength in all reforms that strive to lift higher moral standards and protect the home; and that bad men will fear the power of our organized force when through influence and public opinion we should say, we must have sure homes, clean life, clean politics, pure religion and the millennium coming down the road to meet us.

Our gracious Lady of the Golden Gate, in the name of your 7000 sisters, I thank you again and again for your cordial hospitality. It is worthy of your great name and your greater self, and there can be no higher praise than this. You do not count the sunlit waves of the blue Pacific that kiss your feet. No more do you think of numbering the dimples, smiles, that never weary of making sunshine for your guests, nor do you pause, nor think to measure the gifts that pour like flooding rains from out your bounteous hands.

The open door waiting our entrance; the entertainment provided for our pleasure and respite; the every requirement of our necessities met before the asking; the kindly, sincere, open-hearted hospitality, echoes and re-echoes your welcome to us. Surely we can say the lines have fallen to us in pleasant places.

As women of California, we must find in each other reflected the strength, integrity, and self-poise of our own mountains; the sweetness and over-shadowing charity of our own blue skies; the life-purifying purpose of the salt waves of our mighty Pacific, and our hearts already whisper to us, that brighter and sweeter than all our rosiest anticipations will be our sojourn in the city of "San Francisco," and the crown of all is that the love of women is sweet

to the hearts of women, and so holding your hands as you greet us, our hearts breathe the song of Frank Stanton:

"Earth green and the blue sky above you,
And rivers that ripple your name,
And a soul that is singing "I love you"
And dust take the red leaves of Fame!
For a touch that is tender and human
Is more than all glories that gleam,
And the beautiful love of a woman
Sets life to the song of a dream.
Let us dream! Let us dream! Let us dream!"

Mrs. Paul Friedhofer gave an aria from "Nozze de Figaro," after which fraternal greetings from clubs and organizations were received.

Mrs. Sturtevant Peet, of San Jose, for many years state president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, said:

Some years ago I stood in Faneuil Hall in Boston at the close of a woman's great convention. Near by were two distinguished looking men; one was Robert G. Ingersoll and the other Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Jr. Mr. Ingersoll said to Mr. Garrison, "What is this convention? What does it mean?" And in reply Mr. Garrison said, "It means a modern revolution, where women come to the rostrum and discuss national questions," and continuing, "Old Faneuil Hall never held a nobler company of patriots; never echoed to truer sentiments." And so this afternoon as I look out upon this assemblage of women, I say in my heart, "What does it mean to women? What does it mean to the nation?" and with Wm. Lloyd Garrison, I reply, "It means a modern revolution." It means that the public sentiment that has been working for these many years in behalf of the education and the uplifting of women is today crystallizing into these great organizations of women, and the meeting of these women's clubs here stimulates the hope that the noblest and the grandest ideas of today will be carried into the civic life of this nation before the close of this century. Woman's advancement in the professions, in education and in occupation has been steady for the past century.

In behalf of the women's union—the Christian Temperance Union—of this state, it is my pleasure to bring to you greetings and to pledge our sisterly support in all your efforts to promote the general interest in all questions pertaining to the national welfare. The world needs today the combined influence of women and every organization which progresses like the one assembled here serves to bring into being another. With the corruption and bribery extant woman cannot purify, educate and legislate single handed. It has been said that God could not do all the mothering and so he made the mothers, and the advance organizations could not accomplish everything and so He has called into being these federated women's clubs. Woman's influence will always be just in proportion to her interest in and her intelligent action upon national questions, and I am inclined to think that if she had had the responsibility within the last quarter of a century that she would not have taken twenty years in deciding whether this country needs a Nicaragua canal or not. I have sometimes thought that we should have to form a woman's trust. For that combination seems to be the only adequate means to an end under the present conditions. Co-operation is full of possibilities. Labor organizations have been discussing it and find that in order to succeed they must co-operate and women's advancement must come through co-operation.

From the San Francisco Red Cross Society by its president, Mrs. Mary F. Merrill, came the following letter:

My Dear Mrs. Burdette,—Intense interest attaches to the masterwork of the many clubs now assembled in our city, and San Francisco Red Cross, your not least appreciative neighbor, sends cordial greetings and hopes that the solidarity of the work may be preserved and the central object of the undertaking be fully realized. It was Goethe who said:

"Are you in earnest? seize this very minute,
What you can do, or dream you can, begin it;
Boldness has genius, power, and magic in it.
Only engage and then the mind grows heated;
Begin, and then the work will be completed."

The San Francisco Local Council of Women:

The Local Council of Women of San Francisco and vicinity send warm greeting to the California Federation of Women's Clubs. The council extends best wishes for the success along the line of work for which the Federation was organized.

Very cordially, JOSEPHINE L. FOSTER, Sec'y.

From the Colonial Dames:

The California Society of the Colonial Dames of America sends greeting to the California Federation of Women's Clubs, with best wishes for a happy and successful reunion.

JOANNA MAYNARD WRIGHT, Pres.

From the Native Daughters of the Golden West:

I extend to your association fraternal greetings and sincerely trust that your session may be a pleasant and profitable one. May the spirit of love, peace and good-will dwell among you, and at the close of your session, may you return to your homes feeling that the good you have accomplished has inured to the benefit not only of your organization but to the entire womanhood of California.

Yours sincerely,

GENEVIEVE BAKER,

Grand President Native Daughters of the Golden West.

From the Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs:

Oregon sends you greetings, and the sincerest good wishes for a good and helpful convention.

Cordially yours,

ADELINE WADE,

President Oregon F. W. C.

Mrs. W. B. Harrington, president of the California State Red Cross, said:

The Red Cross of the state of California is now very well known, it has been so representative and has done so much for our Boys in Blue. Only this morning did I receive a letter from a soldier, saying, "Long may the Red Cross of the state of California live." How could it live without the women of California? They were the only ones who built the Red Cross, started and raised the money and after the money was raised attended to the Boys in Blue. One man said to me, "You can't raise \$5000 for the soldiers." We raised \$180,000 for the soldiers in the state of California and nearly every cent of that money was spent for the boys who were sick and needed the care that only women can give.

I now give to you, women of the state of California, not for myself alone, but for the California Red Cross, a greeting and say, "Be strong in your work. There is nothing can be accomplished without woman. Nothing can be accomplished without the mother and the sister." We hope there will be twice ninety clubs in the Federation two years from now.

Then came two greetings of especial interest—from Georgia, far away in the South, and from arctic Alaska. The former was read by Mrs. Burdette, being sent by Mrs. A. O. Granger, president of the Georgia Federation.

Mrs. Luther Mitchell Scroggs, of Teller City, Alaska, who was present, greeted the Federation and said:

"I will carry back some of the enthusiasm of this convention to the club women in the far North."

The president announced the following convention committees:

Rules and regulations.

Mrs. G. W. Bunnell, president Oakland Club; Mrs. J. J. Reynolds, Pasadena; Mrs. George W. Haight, Laurel Hall Club; Mrs. Washburn of Sacramento and Mrs. George Babcock, Fresno.

Committee on resolutions—Mrs. Martin Strickland Clark, Los Angeles; Mrs. Swan, Town and Gown, Berkeley; Mrs. O. L. Conneily, Bakersfield; Mrs. E. P. Colgan, Tuesday Evening Club, Sacramento.

The committee on rules and regulations reported later as follows:

Speakers whose names are not on the program shall be limited to three minutes, unless the time is extended.

No member shall speak twice upon the same subject, until those who desire to do so shall have spoken.

No delegate shall represent more than one club.

No proxies shall be allowed.

All motions must be in writing and sent to the recording secretary.

The afternoon concluded with the following music:

Vocal solos—a, "Ye Who Have Learned," Tschaiakowski.

b, "Spring Flowers," Reinecke.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Friedhofer.

The evening reception of Tuesday—in the same hall—was a brilliant social function. The gowning of the women was dainty

and beautiful and a delightful informality pervaded the evening. Refreshments were served in an ante room and the pleasure of the evening was enhanced by a fine musical program.

In the receiving line in front of the stage were the following ladies:

State president, Mrs. Robert J. Burdette; vice-president, Mrs. Lovell White; recording secretary, Mrs. I. Lowenberg; corresponding secretary, Mrs. William W. Stilson; treasurer, Mrs. Solomon Jewett; auditors—Mrs. G. J. Bucknall, Mrs. A. E. Frost; district vice-presidents—Mrs. John Russ, Alameda district; Miss Ellen Thompson, Los Angeles district; Mrs. William Beckman, Northern district; Mrs. Estelle Langworthy, San Diego district; Mrs. R. H. Stevens, San Joaquin district; Mrs. Louis Weinmann, San Francisco district; state corresponding secretary of the General Federation, Mrs. Herman H. Kerchoff; presidents—Mrs. Annie Little-Barry, Corona Club; Mrs. F. Kendall, Contemporary Club; Mrs. Kate Bulkley, Ebell Club; Mrs. Jacob Brandt, Laurel Hall Club; Mrs. W. H. Byington, Mills Club; Mrs. G. W. Bunnell, Oakland Woman's Club; Mrs. J. F. Parkinson, Palo Alto Woman's Club; Mrs. Emily A. Fritsch, Petaluma Woman's Club; Mrs. Ella M. Sexton, Press Club; Mrs. E. O. Smith, San Jose Woman's Club; Mrs. W. B. Harrington, Sorosis Club; Mrs. I. N. Chapman, Tea Club, Alameda; Mrs. A. J. Ralston, Town and Gown Club, Berkeley; Mrs. H. Overacher, Washington Township Country Club; Mrs. Eva S. Dickerman, Watsonville Woman's Club; Mrs. S. B. Carpenter, Wimodausis Club; Mrs. Phillip S. Teller, Adelpian Club, Alameda; Mrs. P. B. Fraser, Philomathean Club, Stockton; and the members of the nominating committee, Mrs. Henry Payot, Mrs. Edwin C. Southworth, Mrs. J. W. Orr, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. W. P. Coleman and Mrs. Darling.

Wednesday's work began promptly at 9:30 A. M., and consisted, of course, mainly in the reading and accepting of reports from officers, committees and districts. These are given herewith without comment, as they are so full and so comprehensive as to constitute a two years' history of the Federation.

The report of Mrs. Lovell White, chairman of the Biennial Local Board, was as follows:

The California Federation of Women's Clubs was organized in Los Angeles on Jan. 17, 1900. On that occasion an invitation was extended from the clubs of this district urging the Federation to hold its first general meeting in San Francisco in February, 1902, the exact date to be named later by the state board. The invitation was accepted.

Article VII. from the constitution and by-laws of the C. F. W. C., says: "To secure suitable arrangements for each state meeting, a local committee in the place of meeting shall be appointed to act with the vice-president of that district to arrange for the comfort and general interest of the meeting."

In conformity then with this clause, at a meeting of the state board held in the California club rooms on Sept. 19, 1901, Mrs. Robert J. Burdette presiding, a chairman was selected for what has since been known as the local board. The first call to the presidents of the federated clubs of the Alameda and San Francisco districts for the purpose of devising plans for the state meeting, was made for October 24 at 10 A. M., in the California club rooms. All the clubs responded to the call, and organization was at once completed by the adoption of a resolution that the local board should consist of the presidents of the clubs and of chairmen of committees, all having the power to make motions, discuss questions and vote thereon. The committees were to be made up from the different clubs, all clubs to be represented in proportion to membership. A list of committees was submitted and approved. The committees were created in order of their importance. A committee on halls, a place of meeting being therefore the first to command attention, the press and printing immediately following, and these committees began work at once upon the Bulletin which was issued and sent broadcast over the state about December 10. Other committees, including those on finance, reception, headquarters, hospitality, music, decorations, club literature, courtesies and bureau of information, were formed from time to time.

The arrangements for a reception to be given by the San Francisco district to the club women of the state attending the convention was placed in charge of the district vice-president,

Mrs. Louis Wienmann, who appointed Mrs. I. Lowenberg to act in conjunction with her. The committees have studied economy in every instance, making it a matter of pride that the condition of the state treasury should attest to their ability to do a good many things on a very little money.

The printing committee distinguished itself by securing from Elder & Sheppard an advertisement with which to embellish the last page of the Bulletin, and with which also to pay for the printing of 7000 copies of said Bulletin.

My allotted time of two minutes in which to make a report will not permit me to note particulars of work done, nor specialize individual effort; suffice it to say that every committee has been loyal to the object in view, using its best efforts to bring about the desired end. To the committees, then, is due whatever success attends the convention.

It has been the heartfelt wish and utmost desire of every individual within the local board, and of the club women at large, to tender to the guests within our midst our fraternal greetings and to provide all the personal comforts and conveniences within our power to bestow. The board has seemed to toil unselfishly towards this accomplishment, yet in meeting you face to face and noting the influence of your friendly presence we recognize that our gain is greater than yours, and if you carry away but a little of what you have brought us, then indeed will the account be balanced and the idea underlying federation be fully realized.

Ladies and fellow committee women, who have so faithfully stood by, and with me tried to solve a system on lines of work comparatively unknown to us, to you my thanks are due, and in parting, as co-laborers in the same cause, let us state to our guests that when next the Federation meets in San Francisco we may know better how to compass the difficulties attending a convention and may have mastered the secret of running the machinery deep and out of sight, but under no conditions could our welcome be more cordial nor our appreciation of your presence in our midst be more heartfelt and sincere.

The program committee's report was given by its chairman, Mrs. Kate Bulkley:

Your committee appointed to prepare a program for this convention would respectfully report that in its preparation they have striven to give all an opportunity to report, whether chairmen of committees or individual workers in the clubs. The ambition of the committee has been to have the entire program relating to club work presented by club members. This, they are happy to say, has been accomplished. The trend of the program is educational along the lines suggested for study in the year book of 1900-1901.

The report of Mrs. Josephine Libby, the recording secretary of the local board, was as follows:

Eighteen committees were organized to do the preparatory work for the convention. The whole number of workers exceeded one hundred and fifty women. The committees were represented in the board meetings by their chairman or vice-chairman who reported progress of their work and took advices and suggestions from the board. The first meeting of the local board was held Oct. 24, 1901, and the last on Jan. 31, 1902. Eleven meetings in all were held in all of which Mrs. Lovell White presided, except one. On that occasion illness caused her to call Mrs. Louis Weinmann to the chair.

The utmost unanimity has prevailed and all the women worked earnestly along their respective lines converging upon this convention, while the chairman, like a skillful charioteer, held all the lines in the grasp of her firm hand directing their movement as a unit, applying the whip and spur of encouragement where backwardness was manifest and restraining gently any too rapid pace.

There was music, two numbers from Chopin, played by Mrs. Oscar Mansfeldt, and then the recording secretary, Mrs. I. Lowenberg, of San Francisco, reported as follows:

A convention for the organization of the women's clubs of California was held in Ebell Hall, Los Angeles, Jan. 15, 1900. On February 17, the question that "The California Federation of Women's Clubs be formed," was put to vote and carried with great enthusiasm.

Upon invitation of Mrs. Lovell White, it was decided that the first biennial convention should be held in San Francisco in the month of February. The committee on resolutions tendered "heartly congratulations to Mrs. Robert J. Burdette and Mrs. Ella M. Sexton for their successful efforts in behalf of State Federation." The State Federation was organized with thirty clubs. Now it consists of ninety-five clubs with a membership of 7000 women, forming a chain of many links, indicative of the progress

of federation and binding together with mutual interests the North and South, East and West.

The first great work undertaken by the State Federation was educational forestry. Mrs. J. G. Lemmon was appointed chairman of that committee, being well qualified for that important position. Forestry is a question of vital weight and the attention of the world at large, as well as that of all clubs, is called to the fact that the preservation of the forests is an absolute necessity for the prosperity of man and that their denudation not only makes a barren waste, hurtful to material interests, but that the deterioration of races may be attributed to that cause.

Mrs. Lou V. Chapin, of Los Angeles, chairman of the committee on education, has issued a most interesting and valuable leaflet, outlined in the following manner:

First. The study of civic conditions and municipal affairs.

Second. Segregating juvenile offenders from old criminals, also the desirability that instruction be given them by the state during incarceration.

Third. Incorporation of manual training into the public schools.

Fourth. Decoration of schools.

Fifth. To assist in the passage of a uniform divorce law now before Congress.

Sixth. The beautifying of cities.

Mrs. Chapin has also endeavored to have all clubs interest themselves in civil service reform, "its history, achievements and the advisability of its adoption in the administration of the counties and municipalities."

Manual training for children is most essential because such training should go hand in hand with the fundamental lessons of childhood.

Another movement of great importance is the traveling libraries, which are now established by the Federation and which are a great boon to those far away from library centers.

Mrs. D. N. Southworth, of Sanger, chairman of the reciprocity bureau, has been indefatigable in her efforts to establish this exchange department and her success testifies to her energetic character.

The state board went into session shortly after hearing of the death of the late lamented President McKinley and adopted resolutions of respect and sympathy to be tendered to the bereaved widow, and a motion was passed that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes.

It was decided by the board that the constitution required revision, so several articles will come up for amendment to be adopted or rejected by this convention.

There have been numerous board meetings during the year and whenever the president, Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, was unable to be present, the chair was efficiently filled by Mrs. Lovell White, vice-president at large.

Being repeatedly asked, "What is the object of federation?" it may be well to state that the constitution reads that "the object of this association shall be to unite the influence and enterprise of California women, to promote measures which all can endorse, whether these be educational, moral or social, and to compare methods of study and work."

The State Federation of California is still in its infancy and while it has not yet accomplished much, it has many embryonic works destined to be rich in fruition and it is teeming with brilliant possibilities for the future. It seems that only good can result from such a movement. As necessary as it is to belong to the General Federation, it is much more essential to belong to a State Federation. The individual club touches on different lines, such as intellectual, social, scientific, philanthropic—possibly political—each doing good work and promoting the interest of that particular club. The concentration of organization must bring together representatives most efficient in their line of work, thus disseminating what is highest and best, giving breadth of thought that could be acquired in no other way and enabling the consummation of large measures. To devise and compare methods for intellectual improvement and the uplifting of humanity, to concentrate effort and bring the clubs into relationship of mutual helpfulness, can only be done by the various club members coming in contact and by personal influence. That the trend of the times is towards co-operation or consolidation is shown by the gigantic trusts in commercial life and by federation in club life. It is practical and becoming universal because effective. The educational and altruistic activity of women, which permeates every hamlet, the wide intelligence, the many vital things that surge around them, requiring definite thought and unity of action, render the federation of clubs a potential factor in moulding public sentiment and an absolute necessity for the full information of the sociological and humanitarian development of the times.

Here followed the report of the corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. W. Stilson of Los Angeles:

My report includes that of chairman of printing committee and also chairman of the committee of club reception. As chairman of the printing committee I have ordered and sent out 5600 letter and note heads, 5650 envelopes with twenty-six changes, 1020 manila envelopes, 500 application blanks, 500 slips in regard to dues, four receipt books, 100 circulars and 500 notices for treasurer, 625 constitutions and by-laws, 350 postals for vice-presidents, 1100 booklets on Forestry, 500 reports of educational committee, 1500 circulars for traveling libraries, 200 cards of introduction 214 reciprocity manuals, 500 Year Books. The sale of the Year Book has netted \$17. Of this amount \$10.85 was from the Los Angeles district, \$2.20 from the San Francisco district, \$2 from the Alameda district, 95 cents from the San Joaquin, 50 cents from the San Diego district and 50 cents from out of the state. There have been 2025 letters written.

As chairman of the committee of club reception I have received into Federation the thirty clubs that declared for federation at the Los Angeles meeting for organization in January, 1900. As the date for charter membership was extended to March 18 of same year twenty-seven additional clubs came in, making the total of charter members fifty-seven. Of this number we have lost but one, the Channing Club of San Diego.

Since March 18, 1900, I have received into membership thirty-eight clubs, making in all ninety-five.

These clubs represent a membership, not in round numbers but by actual count from figures sent in by club secretaries, of 7014. The growth has been principally in the Los Angeles district, which has thirty-five clubs, with a membership of 2188, having had an increase of eleven clubs, with a membership of 368.

The San Diego district stands second in growth, having fourteen clubs, having gained six clubs, with a membership of 251, the total membership of the district being 873. The gain has been in the northern part of the district, in Riverside and San Bernardino counties.

The San Joaquin district stands third, having eighteen clubs, with a total membership of 667, having gained nine clubs, numbering 170.

The northern district is fourth, having seven clubs, only one of which is a charter member, the Woodland Shakespeare Club. The gain is six clubs, numbering 308. The total membership is 327.

The San Francisco district has fifteen clubs, with a total membership of 1736, having gained four clubs, numbering 181.

The Alameda district has eight clubs with a membership of 1223, having gained two, numbering 158.

The total gain since March 18, 1900, is thirty-eight clubs, with a membership of 1433. In connection with this report I ask your indulgence while I give notices to club secretaries, which have been sent out by the vice-presidents but do not seem to be understood. It is most desirable, and in fact it is absolutely necessary in order to accomplish the work, that clubs elect officers but once a year: that this election be held in April and not later than May. As soon as an election occurs the club secretary should notify the state secretary of correspondence, state treasurer and district vice-president, sending only the names of club president and corresponding secretary. In writing addresses and in signing letters always use the prefix Miss or Mrs. And always give the present membership upon which dues are paid. It is a mistake to send paid memberships to the treasurer. Also add complimentary, honorary or associate members to the secretary's list, as it is important that records agree.

The report of the treasurer, Mrs. Solomon Jewett, of Bakersfield, follows:

Dues for 1900.....	\$545.20
Contributions for 1900.....	22.50
Dues for 1901.....	621.45
Dues for 1902.....	624.30
Sales of Year Books.....	16.30
Total receipts.....	\$1,829.75
Expenses for 1900.....	\$415.48
Expenses for 1901.....	413.25
Expenses for 1902.....	162.80
Total disbursements.....	991.53
Balance in treasury.....	\$838.22

Mrs. George W. Bucknall reported for the auditors. In the reports of the San Francisco district it was shown that Mrs. Bucknall had been one of the best workers in the district, having acted for Mrs. Louis Weinmann, the district president, during an extended absence.

Mrs. W. W. Stilson read a report written by Mrs. Herman H. Kerchoff, who, as state corresponding secretary of the General Federation, had been the bond between the National Woman's Federation and the Pacific coast clubs.

During the year 1901 the California secretary has received but three applications for membership in the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Of these one comes from Arizona, the Bisbee Women's Club of Bisbee, Ariz., President Dr. Evangeline Caren.

From our own state the Wednesday Club of San Diego, President Mrs. P. Morse. This club numbers sixty members.

The San Bernardino Women's Club of San Bernardino, President Mrs. S. S. Draper, is our most recent member. The club membership is sixty-seven. Its object is the mutual improvement of its members in literature, art and social culture, and the discussion of the vital questions of the day.

I am sorry to report that one club, the Ladies' Museum Association of Sacramento, has withdrawn from the General Federation.

California now has twenty-three clubs affiliated with the General Federation. Several clubs have made inquiries as to the method of joining General Federation, and I think we can promise that our state membership will be considerably increased by next May, when the Federation convenes in Los Angeles for its sixth biennial.

During October and November, Mrs. W. W. Stilson kindly assumed the duties of the secretary.

The president announced the resignation of Mrs. Kerchoff, and the appointment of Mrs. Joseph Sartori of Los Angeles in her place.

Then followed the president's most able and interesting address, full of suggestion and helpful advice. Mrs. Burdette was listened to with the deepest interest, and the most absorbing attention, and at the close of her address, the enthusiasm of the listeners broke out into long sustained applause. The address has already been widely circulated in pamphlet form, and has undoubtedly been read by every loyal club woman in the state.

Reporting by districts, the first was by Mrs. Louis Weinmann, vice-president of San Francisco district:

Two years of more or less imperfect work as vice-president of this district have passed and I am called upon to give an account of my stewardship. It will be well to precede a history of what has been done by stating that I have been absent from the state for several months, that the office being a new one I had not the benefit of established precedent which would have been of distinct value on many occasions; that I often hesitated for fear of seeming to dictate, remembering the admonition at the inception of this organization to refrain from any interference whether real or seeming with the work of any club, our mission being simply suggestive, not intrusive. And so, timidly often but earnestly always, I have essayed to fill the duties of this office as I interpreted them. We have now fourteen clubs in this district—ten in the city of San Francisco and four in adjacent places. There are several fine organizations earnestly considering the matter of affiliation, and just here I would credit that friend of federation, Mrs. Geo. W. Haight, with her work in visiting and properly placing before the clubs the advantages of this larger body. To Mrs. Geo. J. Bucknall I am greatly indebted for her faithful service in this office during my absence.

I have distributed the literature as it has come to me. Forestry, civil service and the traveling library are subjects to which attention has been particularly called and all have been approved, though not yet in all cases acted upon. Our president's suggestion as to the desirability of holding district meetings was conceded to be wise when on November 26 at the cordial invitation of the Forum Club we met in its commodious quarters and for the

first time gathered together as a district. That meeting, bringing as it did the presidents of two clubs of other cities with papers upon subjects of interest, made us realize, as never before, the family feeling.

Mrs. E. O. Smith, president of the San Jose Woman's Club, gave a calm, dispassionate and earnest view of the color question.

Mrs. Emily A. Fritsch, president of the Petaluma Woman's Club, presented Civil Service Reform clearly and forcibly. From the clubs of this city appeared Mrs. Homer J. Fritch, ably lending argument to the latter subject, concluding with the presentation of re-organization and the color question from another view point by Mrs. Geo. W. Haight. It was woman at her best that day as these opposing views were presented in the most tolerant spirit and with gentle courtesy. Mrs. Henry Payot was at this time unanimously chosen as our representative on the nominating committee.

The clubs in this field assigned to me have been uniformly kind and considerate. None but the pleasantest relations have existed between us. I have learned to appreciate and admire the club presidents, one and all, in this San Francisco district and I bespeak for my successor the same generous spirit which has characterized an office from which I retire with renewed faith in woman and woman's work.

Succeeding Mrs. Weinmann's report came the presidents of many clubs of her district with reports which are given as nearly as possible in full.

From the California Club of San Francisco, we present this report.

Since the formation of the Federation of Women's Clubs in January, 1900, the California Club has steadily progressed along the lines of civic work as originally designed by its founders. And while sections of art, literature, wit, humor and whist have been enthusiastically carried on by the younger members of the club, other sections, whose aims are practical, have been engaged in work no less interesting, but a degree more arduous in methods of accomplishment. The department of education headed by Miss Katherine M. Ball, includes sections of art, literature and traveling libraries. The last named section is meeting with exceptional success and a recognition of its efforts to furnish persons with books in remote districts comes from all parts of the state where the libraries have been sent. Traveling library work was first introduced in California by this club. Miss Patch, the enthusiastic leader of this section has under her management five good libraries distributed throughout the state. Mrs. Arthur W. Cornwall, chairman of the social science department, with her own untiring spirit, has inspired her workers and together they have accomplished much in many directions. Hospital, working girls and prison sections, all active in their separate directions, owe their existence to the energy of the women of this department. Dr. Dorothea Moore organized the civic department and has been its faithful leader during the four years of the club's life. Chief among the recent achievements of this department may be mentioned the introduction and passage of a bill at the last session of the Legislature for the exclusion of the meadow lark from the list of game birds. The department is still laboring to preserve Telegraph Hill and is engaged in other directions of civic work. It has taken up and decided to carry through the establishment by law in this state a juvenile court and probation officers.

The forestry section, under the leadership of Mrs. J. J. Scoville, has already accomplished several notable pieces of work and aroused interest in this living subject through a wide correspondence relative to opening a summer school of forestry in California.

This was followed by the report of Sorosis of San Francisco, by Mrs. L. L. Dunbar:

Sorosis of San Francisco was founded Sept. 8, 1893. The object of the club is "to bring together women interested in literary, artistic, scientific and philanthropic pursuits, with the view of rendering them helpful to each other and useful to society."

The first meetings of the club were held in the homes of some of the members. Later a club home was secured by the rental of a portion of Mr. Wm Keith's studio on Pine street, and three years ago we removed to our present delightful little club house.

Our membership numbers about one hundred and fifty, our limit being two hundred; the idea being to keep the club a comparatively small one. We have the honor to number among our members women who have made name and fame for themselves in the worlds of science, art, music and education. In the philanthropic work of our city our club members have taken no small part, many of our number being active, earnest workers in the prominent charities of both city and state. Two meetings are held each month from September to May inclusive. The first Monday of the month is a social day, to which guests are invited. Papers

are read or lectures given, the chairman of each committee endeavoring to secure the best and most interesting in her line of work. The musical part of the program on this first day of the month is also a delightful feature, our committee being able to bring before the club the very best musical talent in the city. The third Monday in the month and the second meeting day is members' day. Only members being present business is transacted, and each committee reports on what is new and interesting in its subject.

Our art committee this year gave us a treat, a most interesting and beautiful first view exhibition of the work of our best local artists.

Sorosis day, the anniversary of our club's birth, is observed annually in some special way. Library day is also a special day, upon which contributions to our library are made by our members.

Our club life is pleasant and interesting, and much benefit and pleasure are derived from the lectures, papers and music as well as from the social intercourse afforded.

The next report was from Wimodausis Club of San Francisco.

The Wimodausis Club, consisting as the name signifies, of wives, mothers, daughters and sisters, is small, having a limit of twenty-five members.

It is purely literary. While interested in the philanthropic work all about us, we are not actively engaged in it as a club. Our object has been during our six club years to progress in general knowledge, therefore a program made at the beginning of each study year, has been followed by each member writing on a given subject and thereby encouraging much reading which would otherwise be neglected by the busy wife and mother. We have therefore gained much knowledge of races and countries traveling with a leader through Egypt, Greece, Italy and now with our able leader, Mrs. Ramon Wilson, studying India.

Mills of San Francisco, by Mrs. Lillian M. D. Byington.

Thirteen years ago last December, the Mills Club of San Francisco began its career. We feel now that its growth has fulfilled the highest hopes of those who labored so earnestly to perfect its organization. A purely social club, we cannot claim the honors for outside work that some of the others do. We are banded together that the friendships made in early life may be the more firmly cemented.

In some ways the Mills Club is just a little different from any of the other clubs in our district. As I heard a member say, not long since, in speaking to one outside the charmed circle, "here we can all call each other by our first names."

There are about one hundred members now, with a rapidly increasing list.

To be eligible for membership one must have at some time attended "Mills," the woman's college of this great state. Those who were pupils of Mr. and Mrs. Mills at the Young Ladies' Seminary at Benicia are also welcome.

We meet once a month, on the second Tuesday and after a business session, enjoy a program for an hour or so—generally papers on the most interesting subjects of the day, brought to us by those whose minds are best fitted to discuss them, sometimes a musicale. After that a social hour.

One of the charter members of the Federation we feel that we are a part of the whole and as each leaf of the tree is supplied with life-power from its trunk so must the individual club realize the strength of the concentrated body. Strength there must be when the women of this broad golden state band themselves together to further the best work of its organizations. Such a power cannot be resisted and will surely, though perhaps sometimes slowly, break down walls where they should not exist and build up those that necessity calls for.

Contemporary Club of San Francisco, by Mrs. F. A. Kendall.

Though under this name we are a new club to most of you, it is only in name. As the "Woman's Council" many of you will remember us for ten years back. The State Federation knows us as one of its charter members, the General Federation as next to the oldest member from San Francisco. The organization of a local Woman's Council has made our change of name a necessity. Though so far only a hard working literary club of forty active members, since uniting with the State Federation we have endeavored to keep in touch with all its work by carefully reading its literature, discussing somewhat the topics it suggested and sending a few of our papers to its Bureau of Reciprocity. Perhaps the best work done by the club along Federation lines, has been that on forestry and this has come through the great kindness of Professor and Mrs. Lemmon, of the committee on forestry. Last year we were indebted to Mrs. Lemmon for a most instructive lecture at our club rooms and also for an afternoon among the cones at her most interesting home in Oakland, with a delightful

lecture from Professor Lemmon. We are also indebted to our beloved president, Mrs. Burdette, for a "Heart to Heart Talk on Club Women," a charming lecture from Mrs. Bucknall, vice-president pro tem of San Francisco district, on "Women's Clubs in California," and a more than pleasurable trip through Europe with our ever kind and thoughtful vice-president, Mrs. Weinmann. Another year we may be in the list of givers, as well as of those who receive.

The Palo Alto Woman's Club by its president:

The Palo Alto Woman's Club was organized in 1894, with twenty-four charter members. We now have 110.

The club is divided into six departments, home and household economics, art and literature, science and education, philanthropy, village improvement and library. The regular meetings are held on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. The department of science has started and maintained a penny provident fund banking system in the public schools. There are now sixty-three depositors, and the total amount deposited is \$72.30.

The village improvement committee has placed on the streets, in the business part of town, six trash boxes, and has planted a lawn and shrubbery at the public school grounds, also started to beautify the grounds at the new high school building.

Our public library was started and maintained several years by private subscription. The town now gives \$50 per month toward the expenses, and will assume control in July. We have 2250 volumes in the library, and thirty-one regular periodicals on the reading tables. We have raised and spent \$1327 during the past year.

The Petaluma Woman's Club by Mrs. Geo. Fritsch:

The Petaluma Woman's Club has had five years of activity. It was first called the literary club. The first year it took up the study of Germany; the second year, France; the third year, Italy; the fourth year, England; this year, its fifth, the history, architecture, inventions and literature of the United States. Last year the club was enlarged and made into a department club by the incorporation of two other departments, the choral and piano sections. An able professional musician has been leading them in their study.

The people of our community have responded cordially to the uplift the club has sought to generate. During the past winter the members have been edified by several lectures and lecture-recitals by eminent men. President Jordan presented the subject of education; Rev. William Rader, our American ports; Mrs. Haight has laid before us the question of receiving colored delegates, while several papers from officers of our Federation have been read before our club on both sides of the color question, upon civil service and upon reorganization. All these events have quickened the minds of the club and will no doubt generate interest for the objects of this State Federation.

Forum, of San Francisco, by Mrs. E. G. Denniston.

The Forum Club was organized Nov. 27, 1895. In May, 1897, it was admitted to the General Federation, and was one of the charter members of the State Federation.

The club was founded for literary and social work, and has as such continued. The number of members is 168.

Excepting the months of May, June and July, meetings are held upon four Wednesdays of each month. The second and fourth Wednesdays are called lecture days, and upon these days a lecture is generally given by some one not a member of the club, upon such topics as art, literature, travel, etc., with several times during the year an afternoon devoted entirely to music.

The first and third Wednesdays are current topic days, and upon these afternoons the subjects are handled by the members. The wisdom of this arrangement is shown by the fact that much talent has been brought to light, members are able to talk well and to give bright, instructive papers. Our subjects have ranged from reviews of books to talks upon astronomy.

We have pleasant clubrooms, open during the day, where members may rest, read or chat and be served with a cup of tea, if desired, thus keeping up the personal touch amongst the members.

While a purely literary and social club, we have endorsed the action of the committee on forestry, and have also sent a paper to the Reciprocity Bureau on Civil Service. Other papers will soon be sent.

Philomath, of San Francisco, by Mrs. I. Lowenberg:

The Philomath Club was organized in 1894, joined the General Federation in 1895, and the California Federation of Women's Clubs in 1900. Its membership was limited to 125, but as there were so many applications for membership during the year, the

club deemed it expedient to open its doors and increase its list to 150, which is now filled.

Philomath has two monthly meetings, alternating with club talent and lectures by men and women eminent in the world of letters. Excellence, progress and development, the aim and end of a literary club, can only be obtained by individual effort, and this is the goal of the Philomath Club. Philomath, now in a strong and vigorous youth, has a mission to fulfill and should be in the vanguard of duty, right and light. The fundamental part of knowledge is gained in schools, the higher culture in the universities, but the highest general education is gained by associations of which the club is a helpful factor. Life is activity, inertia death. Culture teaches repression; it is the essential step to self-control and submission. Club life is the great culture movement; it is the opening and broadening of a new existence, exerting a boundless influence for good and developing what is highest and best in us.

Watsonville Woman's Club, by Miss Ida McAdam:

The Watsonville Woman's Club, organized March 1899, has for its purpose: First, the literary and social advancement of its members; second, the improvement of the Watsonville Public Library.

The club year extends from September 1 to May 31, with regular business meetings on the first and third Saturday of each month. Should a fifth Saturday intervene the afternoon is made a purely social occasion.

The corps of officers consists of president, vice-president, recording secretary, corresponding secretary, treasurer and board of directors.

The board of directors appoints committees on program, each committee consisting of three members and serving for three months.

The committees this year have arranged for a major subject for study which shall extend through the programs of three months. The principal paper or talk of each regular meeting is to be devoted to that subject; the other numbers of the program being miscellaneous or correlative, at the will of the committee in charge.

The continuous subjects have been arranged as follows:

September 1901—November 1901. Subjects relative to the work of women.

December 1901—February 1902. California history.

March 1902—May 1902. Tennyson.

Then came the report of San Diego district by its vice-president, Mrs. Estelle Langworthy, of San Diego:

The San Diego district, in common with the other divisions of the state was organized by the First California Federation Convention which was held in Los Angeles, January 1900, with Mrs. Estelle H. Langworthy, vice-president.

This district includes the four following counties: San Diego, the extreme southern boundary line of the state, Orange, San Bernardino and Riverside. San Diego county has five federated clubs. San Bernardino has four federated clubs. Riverside has three federated clubs. Orange county has two federated clubs, making fourteen clubs with 1004 club women.

When the State Year Book was published this district registered but ten clubs. Since then one has withdrawn and five have been added. These clubs were organized for study following selected subjects as arranged for each year. And in addition to the literary study, many of them have taken up outside practical work not outlined in their programs. For example, the combined effort of some of the San Diego clubs secured for the clerks of their town a half holiday every week during the hot season. The Wednesday Club of San Diego has prepared traveling libraries to be sent into isolated communities.

The San Diego Club has secured a lot and is looking forward to a commodious clubhouse. The smaller clubs in San Diego county have assisted the larger organizations in their local undertakings. The delegates will give more detailed accounts of these clubs.

Mrs. Greenleaf will tell you of the prosperity of the Contemporary Club of Redlands in San Bernardino county. The three other clubs in that county are but newly organized, splendid clubs with a strong membership. One, however, the Pleasure Hour of Highland, is working for a public library building for their town. Each club knows best the needs of its own community. In Orange county, the Ebell of Santa Ana is endeavoring to establish "rest rooms." The Riverside county clubs are aiding and arousing great interest in street improvement. Socorro Club last year raised enough money to erect a little mission building at the head of Magnolia avenue. It is an electric street car station with Moorish

arches and approaches of cement. The Woman's Club of Riverside, stronger in numbers and organized on broader lines, has each year assisted in some worthy cause, such as the associated charities company and the "boys room" in the Y. M. C. A., and from little Socorro Club they caught the enthusiasm to improve and do something to beautify their streets. They quickly got up a vaudeville entertainment at the opera house, living pictures, solos, recitations and dances. The receipts netted \$308. One of our merchants, anxious to see the good work go on, invited the woman's club to take possession of his store for one day and have the profits of the sales for the street fund. The executive board of this club have passed resolutions and sent them to the city trustees asking them to make it a law for all property owners to keep their property frontage free from weeds. Last week the property owners on Eighth street, between Main street and the Santa Fe depot, were invited to meet with the executive board of the woman's club at the city courtroom to discuss the advisability of planting shade trees on that street. The meeting was informal and the majority of property owners expressed themselves in favor of the Robusta palm and it was agreed that this would be the tree planted, the woman's club to plant palms on all vacant lots or where owners refuse to make the improvement. The work will be done the first of March. The woman's club is working hand and heart for a home of its own. We have secured a lot for \$1600 and are looking forward to a clubhouse. We study the success of our neighbors. Mrs. Sartoris, of the Friday Morning Club, has given us practical hints from the experience of the club building there. We can always learn from each other and herein is the value of federation. This meeting connects all the isolated points of the state. The clubs are brought together on speaking terms. The San Diego district is neighboring with the northern and all the intermediate divisions. The elements of influential strength are centered in this organization because of the co-operative endeavor for educational and social advancement.

San Diego is one of the most favored districts in the state; the settlers are equally desirable. What this district needs is either annual or semi-annual district meetings, bringing the clubs together when they desire, and they will become more interested in each other's work.

Alameda district, by its vice-president, Mrs. John Russ of Oakland, reports as follows:

Having assumed the duties of vice-president of Alameda district last September, there has been little time for aught else than to get acquainted with the clubs, and yet I cannot say that even this has been accomplished. And what a pleasure this getting acquainted with clubs has been, for being a member of a club for many years, does not make the true club woman. One must enter into the life of other clubs, share their good will and fellowship to get the true club spirit.

To find women ably discussing and reasoning together upon the most important topics of the day with tolerance and a liberality for each other's opinions. To find busy homekeepers, society women and church organizers, reviewing and criticising the latest in literature, deep in the study of domestic life, child life, science, history, art, language, religion. No wonder His Excellency Wu Ting Fang, in giving his "Impressions of American Women" has placed them pre-eminently above women that he has met in other foreign lands, for mental, physical and intellectual qualities. Mr. Wu is right, and should he make the acquaintance of club life and interests in our country his admiration would be unbounded and his respect greatly strengthened.

Some one has said that the women's club has become the school for women who found it difficult in earlier days to satisfy their intellectual longings—"it is a school after school days are over." There are more than 1000 women attending this "University of the Busy" in the Alameda district.

Most of the clubs in this district have studied the topics suggested by Federation, the subject of forestry receiving probably the most attention. All of the clubs are doing notable work.

Ebell, the oldest and largest club on the Pacific coast, having just celebrated its 25th birthday and rounded out its membership to 500, is now finishing its most generous and sacrificing efforts in behalf of the Free Library Building, by finishing and furnishing its children's room at an additional cost of \$5000, making in all \$25,000 that this club has procured for this noble purpose. Among others of its noted characteristics is its hospitality. All eminent men and women who visit this coast partake of its good cheer and its doors are ever open to the sister clubs.

In the Adelpian Club music takes a notable part and it is the only club that offered its musical ability to the reciprocity bureau.

The Town and Gown has great advantages in pursuing its literary work, so near the University with its library and lectures.

The Tea Club and the Philomathean are literary and social and the Country Club has taken up among its scientific studies anthropology and will keep in close touch with the new department at the university.

Of our youngest, the Oakland Club, we are justly proud. It is civic as well as literary and has already made an enviable record with its successful vacation schools and the issuing of a magazine, called the "Domestic Monthly."

And so the good work goes on while "Hope like a gleaming taper bright illumines and cheers the way," and faith that worketh miracles, crowns united effort.

Ebell Club, of Oakland, by Miss Kate A. Bulkley:

The Ebell Club of Oakland, formed in 1876 for the advancement of women in intellectual culture and industrial pursuits, is now an educational and social organization. It has twenty study sections—a new one being formed at any time at the request of six members.

With the exception of library work Ebell has never become interested in work outside of the club. When Mr. Andrew Carnegie gave \$50,000 to the city of Oakland for a public library the Ebell raised by public subscription \$20,000 for the purchase of the site upon which the building now stands, and at that time requested the trustees to leave the children's room in that building unfinished and unfurnished for the club to complete. At present Ebell is earning the \$5000 necessary for the completion of that room. Over \$3000 has already been subscribed.

The Ebell, Oakland, is a charter member of California Federation. Since the publication of the Year Book the club has endeavored to study in some of its sections the subjects therein recommended. Forestry has interested many, Mrs. Lemmon being the curator of a section which meets at her house. Several interesting lectures and talks have been given upon the subject. The noble effort of the California Club to save the big trees by a petition to Congress was signed by Ebell.

The industrial and educational progress of the Negroes of the United States have been studied in the living issues section, and papers by members have been read to the club.

One member has written a paper on civil service reform which was sent to the Civil Service Reform League of New York, where it was highly commended.

Under the guidance of a lawyer a section is engaged in the study of the laws of California relating to women.

Another year will perhaps see Ebell more earnest in Federation work, as it will be better understood by the officers and therefore more clearly presented to the members.

Oakland New Century Club, by Mrs. Elizabeth Dewey Watt:

It has ever been the policy of the club to work quietly and unassumingly, avoiding all sensationalism.

The Oakland New Century Club has no attractive social features to offer its members, neither does it at its monthly meetings tax their time with long papers. It invites them to come in and help in doing good to others, by developing and making most effective cooking classes for young women, sewing schools for beginners, and garment makers, boys clubs, mothers' meetings, and working girls' clubs. It is work worth doing and absorbingly interesting. The latter fact is possibly the reason why the faithful members continue their efforts with persistent energy.

Our library is something to be proud of; the increase for the year, from thirty old books to four hundred, is quite rapid growth. We shall have a regular librarian for the coming year, so that the boys and girls may have access to the books at stated hours, and we hope much good may come from this.

The Boys Club has a large average attendance. Their evenings are made both pleasant and instructive, as is shown by their interest and improvement.

The work in the cooking and sewing schools is progressing most satisfactorily, and the girls will be enabled to fill positions in the future which they could never have attained without the instruction they are receiving. The small dues charged supports the sewing school.

Our salvage bureau is a source of revenue, nearly sufficient to support the work of the club.

The Girl's Recreation Club has been reorganized, after being discontinued for a time. They seem to take great pleasure in their Wednesday evening meetings, and we hope it will grow in membership and interest.

Children of all races and religions are received into the classes, while the colored woman and her children are received and made welcome as those of fairer skin.

Summarizing the nationalities represented by the children and their parents, we find we have Russian, Italian, German, Irish,

Swedish, American, Scotch, Polish, colored, English, Welch, Norwegian, Danish, Portuguese, French and Spanish.

The law of love and kindness has full sway in our dealings with the children.

Present workers may at some time cease, but the work will still go on, for it is God's work.

The Adelphian of Alameda, by Mrs. M. J. Young:

When the Adelphian Club recorded its unanimous vote in favor of State Federation, and applied for admission as a charter club, it had already passed the experimental stage of its existence.

Organized in June, 1897, with a list of nine charter members, it steadily increased in membership, until in February, 1900, it reached the limit of 250 members, and its list was declared full.

Since that time some vacancies have occurred principally on account of change of residence, but these vacancies have quickly been filled from the "waiting list," so that the club has maintained practically its full complement of members, notwithstanding the fact that both the initiation fee and the annual dues have been doubled.

Sections have been formed for the study of French, German, Spanish, English literature, current events, music, domestic science, nature study, art history, United States history, new books, decorative art and physical culture.

The original purpose of the club was the "Promotion of Study Among Women." In May, 1901, the constitution was so amended that it might also "aid through organized effort such worthy causes as may enlist its sympathies, and advance whatever tends to the best interests of the community."

Under this provision a civil section was formed, whose practical work has met with the encouragement and hearty co-operation of the club at large.

The monthly bulletins set forth attractive and instructive programs for study, with variety sufficient to satisfy every reasonable demand.

It is encouraging to read the annual reports of the curators, which show how much is being done in an unobtrusive way towards accomplishing the objects for which the club exists. A characteristic feature of the club is the monthly union meeting at which an interesting program is given, sometimes an address by a noted lecturer, at other times a musicale or a dramatic reading, always followed by a social hour, during which refreshments are served.

The financial condition of the club is excellent. It is domiciled in comfortable, centrally located apartments and has an income more than sufficient to meet its necessary expenses. It has a creditable and steadily increasing bank account which is being accumulated for the purpose of erecting a suitable club house, a fondly cherished hope which it is believed may be realized in the near future.

The convention stopped to take breath here and listened meanwhile to an entertainment under the direction of Mrs. Marriner-Campbell.

Then followed the interesting report of the committee on club extension by its chairman, Mrs. Frank E. Prior, of Los Angeles.

Amelia Gere Mason, in "Woman in the Golden Age," says that Sappho beside being the first woman poet was a good club woman. And although it is not certain that her club had a constitution or by-laws it discussed poetry and esthetics instead of science and social economics. But, doubtless, writing poetry was as much of an innovation among the Greek women as vacation schools and municipal problems are to the women of today.

Considering that the first woman's club was organized by Sappho, you will agree with me that this committee has accomplished much in the time that it has been at work, not yet one year.

And as a committee we agree that we have never undertaken a work that has given us more of pleasure or satisfaction. The large and influential city clubs feel the enthusiasm and helpfulness of united effort and the outside clubs are glad to be a link in the great chain which encircles the earth.

Today I learned of a wonderfully successful woman's club in Shanghai, China. One of our members who has just returned from abroad is a member of that club.

The vice-presidents of districts can greatly facilitate this work if they can hold district reciprocity meetings and invite the large and small clubs of the districts to meet together and discuss the many phases of club work.

Various means have been used by your committee to reach the existing clubs not in Federation and to organize clubs where there has been a demand for them and in only one instance has a club been invited to join the Federation where invitation has not been accepted.

May we ask you as individual members to report the name and location of any unfederated club to the chairman of club extension of your district?

Two years ago California organized a State Federation of clubs and in the two years since organization many valuable lessons have been learned.

During this period it has been our privilege to witness the beginning of a new century. We are interested in all that pertains to the intellectual enlargement of the race, but no advance in the last century has been more marked, or more vitally concerns us, than the status of women today as compared with what it was 100 years ago.

When our Federation was formed, in January 1900, there were thirty charter members, twenty-seven additional charter members were enrolled, making fifty-seven charter members.

There are now ninety-five clubs enrolled in the State Federation, making a membership, by actual count, of 7030.

Next came Doctor Dorothea Moore's paper upon "The Extension of Clubs among Working Women." Dr. Moore is of San Francisco:

Possession will always be nine points of the law. Even the trustees of old Harvard, in its oldest and most Harvard days, yielded to its logic.

When they told a certain importunate woman again and year by year again, that she could not be a physician, she replied as often, "But I am one," until at last they said altogether and officially, "Well, well, well, go and be one then."

So it should pre-eminently occur, it seems to me, with all matters concerning women. There should be more quiet determined being, and much less talking about it.

There are men, and even women there and here, who take us on the grounds of simple personality, without any special relation. Some of the symptoms of this kindly and liberal class are that they do not insist upon knowing whether we are married; they permit us an expression of opinion upon matters of conduct without referring the matter to our personal history; they allow us to make the same mistakes in business as men; and soon they will not ask us to do better work at longer hours for shorter pay. In brief, they are willing to let woman be what she is and can be. As if there ever was or ever will be any other way for a woman. Not that men have had no limitations set them but that they have never gotten so deeply into either life or language.

When somewhere some man, not a poet, said crossly, "I am so tired telling 'em what to be. Let 'em find out for themselves," the first real note of true freedom was struck. All initiative will be male as long as one can be nothing but a woman. An individual? Ah, here the horizon lifts all the ways to the stars. The individually considered girl child will not be so apt as our public library records show, to be reading love stories of the rubber stamp variety, while her brother of the same age is hunting for books upon his expected trade, or his freshly-acquired knowledge, aims and hopes. She will run over the creation freely and frankly making up a real mind about real things; her so-called higher education will be with a broad view toward things of wide outlook. She will realize her oneness with all and will not be bounded except as that all is shared.

An atmosphere of such sweet reasonableness will, in its time, make a true scientific environment, defining new tastes, new fashions, new methods, of a larger pattern, not less lovely nor less ethical because more free from the old prescribed forms. Chapters might be written on all the cheerful and wholesome acts and thoughts that will appear when a free development of the individual becomes the common custom and fulfills itself upon all our highways, as it is doing in some two or three happy corners.

If we knew the deeper laws governing similarities, we might also get a quick methodology for these desirable changes for women love the like-to-be-like one another or, at least, like some one else.

The glory of man—to be different, seems to women actually painful; as some creature changing an easy garment for some Nessus shirt of the unaccustomed.

For what other reason than to be like her experimenting mate could have induced our plathyrine mother to resign the comfort and sense of her four-footed physiology for the terrors and dangers of uprightness.

There is an unconscious but entirely practical classification which occurs when working woman is used as a mere phrase. First, the working woman in all her economic variety and weight, and, secondly, the wife of the working man.

That the latter ought to count, and count largely, any one will admit who has had the pleasure of any intimate acquaintance with

her, such as settlement work and the like give. She has a large social and opinion forming value without taking into account the subtler psychological factor of her influence upon the home voter as good American husband type. It is really immensely important what she thinks or that she thinks.

She represents, almost in its purity, the simple home-making, conservative, child-bearing creature, whose life is so much a hand-to-mouth affair; getting up, getting to work and getting to bed.

Her sorrows have a character all their own; joys have a small denominator; and her all of knowledge merely opinion, superstition and belief on information.

Her struggle for the right to a shadowy happiness and the opposition of hard conditions, create a kind of good, woody fiber, and later on when age may have brought surcease from the most acidulous taste of life she develops a peculiar and very sweet kindliness like nothing else, at least among the American born.

Here is the real woman of the people, and she must be considered as part of the whole problem, if there be one.

Now comes the working woman, properly so called, in all her variety—infinately touching, spirited and important.

For as the time is coming when everybody will be so clever that the dull will at last get their innings, so the time is coming—and the wind of its coming is here—when the woman who works at anything or something really productive will be the ruler of her fate, the respected, the honored, the loved.

We have the working girl, then, in a scale all the way from the idealless, silly, little shop girl of the most unproductive and unskilled labor, to women like Leonora O'Reilly of New York or Miss Lindstrom of Chicago. Women who can not only make and hold their own place in the keenest industrial competition but who have organized the unorganized, set a new ideal before the essentially imitative, required and found courage and loyalty in a sex naturally timid and fearful of consequences.

The time and the long patience which it has taken show that in this class, as with elder women, the wider contact with life, the rough experiences with rough tasks, the discipline of over-hours, under-pay, fines and discharge, has as yet done little but make them into more or less competent and patient machines.

These, then, are the women who need to get out; out into the world; out of their own world altogether; to hear other speech, see other sights, hear other sounds, and so get fresh ideals, social and moral.

There are two sources of education—knowledge, the knowing about things, and sympathy, the understanding of men.

To get at a knowledge of things one must be where they are doing or, at least, where they are being talked about.

And to give to sympathy its wonder-working powers one must be where people—live, human, different people—are.

And, in spite of its crudeness, the best definition of a club is just this: Live, human, different people talking about and doing human, good, live and various things.

Women, especially, have not been slow to perceive the uses of organization in this form, until there is no home, however tended, but what one club member is there.

Having been a scullery maid in the kitchen where some important statistics were cooking I "never could abear the taste of 'em," but those figuratively minded will find club lists in full in an article by Mrs. Ellen Henrotin in the "Labor Bulletin" for 1899.

And if, here and there, there be one or two of us who, half appalled by this list and its long-filled wants, recall with something like a sigh the sweetness of the old-fashioned intercourse at home for which we have exchanged a glance of the eye at the club door or a nod over the shoulder in the club elevator, we must also be glad for the changes in the broader field of affairs, due to the application of house and home keeping skill to the municipality, applied not intuitively but as a result of study in economics and sociology.

In an authoritative article on the betterment of social conditions among working men, Victor Olmsted places club organizations, with their entire implications, as first of all other factors.

If by organization, and loyalty to it, working men have gained the most and best of all they have, it must follow as the night the day that it is as primary a need for the working women. These have not waited long to find it out. But strangely enough, or one might say femininely enough, they have organized for almost all sorts of lesser conveniences, rather than for the greater issues of economics. Grace Dodge's "family," as they are often called, are purely social, and purposely kept so. The mass of small working girls' clubs in Chicago are bound together by the lighter economic problems of a place to rest, a place in which to get cheaper food, or to join a class in something. Very rare are the clubs like the

Jane Club of Hull House, which, after years of struggle, has practically solved the question of decent living on the ordinary shop wage, but even this club was given its beautiful house.

In reply to the questions of the labor commissioner to the clubs of the country, as to how many had auxiliary clubs of working women, only twenty-nine responded affirmatively, one of them being the California Club of San Francisco. A few powerful clubs hold evening sessions when the working women can be present, and one noted club, the Century of Philadelphia, has a working women's auxiliary of 1000 members.

In 1897 there was a convention of working women's clubs, which is described by Mary Richmond, "as an organization among busy women and girls, to secure by co-operation, means of self-improvement opportunities for social intercourse and the development of higher ideals and nobler aims. It is governed by the members for the members and strives to be self-supporting."

This would seem to be the first model. And undoubtedly this is the first and most expedient form of a working woman's club. The more strenuous type which shall demand new hours and a new wage scale must grow from this.

Man, even industrial man, is so constituted, that he will give women anything they want. They have only to want it hard. It is pre-eminently for the consumer to encourage her producing sister in wanting fair play and in standing close by until she secures it. The duty of this leisure consumer toward the weary producer is almost an unopened chapter in our state history, and does not come within the confines of this paper. Let us rather take up the simple details of some working girl's club, and see what it offers toward the education of knowledge or sympathy.

It is natural that the laity should ask for results in return for their efforts. This is such a give and take world. But changes in character cannot be shown like a sum in arithmetic with the right answer at the end of the book.

And yet, in a five years' experience with clubs for working women and girls, one does actually have overt facts to show. I am not at all sure one couldn't make a stereopticon lecture out of them. I have seen a Shakespeare club develop such a love for the wells of noble English there as to bring out on bitter winter nights young women who had sat all day at a shoe button machine, and young men who had been even longer on the tailoring bench. I have seen the kindly care of her fellow members interrupt and finally dissipate the despair which had driven an ill-treated wife to drink. I have seen the merry, safe and simple evenings of a young girls' club so supply them with their normal meed of good times that they no longer cared for the dance hall and its possible corollary of the wine room. In a mother's club I have seen women learning the very alphabet of intelligence regarding the babies on their laps. And when organized for their protection in trade, I found the women cloakmakers in the New York strike of 1896 thriftier, prouder and more loyal to their union than the men.

To speak of simpler and homelier things, I have seen girls learn that five cheap plumes and an imitation brilliant were not the only suitable hat, and have seen them discover for themselves good reasons for discarding gum and for waltzing decorously.

These are among the knowledges. Among the understandings are even greater gains, better ideals, sweeter manners, toleration of differences and love of fair play.

What then should be the duty or pleasure of a body like this in these matters? I take it we are here for practical issues.

It is possible for us to use this great power of organization and make it no better than the wheel of a squirrel's cage, or it may be as large as life itself. It should be our business to have a vital, accurate, sympathetic knowledge of working conditions throughout the state. It is our duty to help working women to help themselves to club life on the sound basis of mutual respect. It should be our pleasure to have working women with us. We are all working women in the reasonable sense, in that we all despise an idle leisure. But we are all too fond of our own ways; our own style in clothes and in ideas. We like to exchange the usual pass-words and save ourselves the trouble of trying to understand new things.

We ought to remember that as there was once no difference in the length of our ancestral tails, so there is likely to be none in the distribution of haloes, when we become the angels which we are called.

Let us find out at first hand what the girls in the laundries, the telephone offices, the factories want, and then let us help them to get it, if it is wise, and if not, let us feel responsible, as we truly are, for the getting of more wisdom and more joy.

There are, after all, just two things to be remembered.

That we are the children of one great family and that the unification of this family is the hope of the world. That in these colloquial family gatherings is constantly offered a hospitality to ideas; the life-blood of the world.

For all the clubs that are, or ever can be, must have for their major aim the development of the individual, through sweetness and wisdom to a larger social control.

The assemblage then listened with deep interest to Mrs. Florence Collins Porter, of Los Angeles, upon "The Influence of the Press in Education."

The subject I am to present to you this afternoon may be regarded by some persons as a commonplace one, and yet there are many seemingly commonplace things that are of vital importance.

Air and sunshine and water are commonplace things and yet they are vital things.

The newspaper that the carrier brings to your door every morning for the trifling sum of two or three cents, and which after it is read is used to polish window panes, line the pantry shelves and to kindle the fires on the hearth is, apparently a commonplace thing, and yet it is one of the most vital, energizing factors of our daily lives.

Then, too, the forces that enter into the production of the modern newspaper take it out of the realm of commonplace into the marvelous.

The thirteenth century is indebted to a German for the knowledge of the art of printing, and it is also to the genius of a German that the nineteenth century owes the invention of one of the most remarkable machines that even this age of wonderful mechanical art has produced.

Twenty-five years ago Ottmann Mergenthaler invented the linotype machine for the use of printing. For seven years he toiled incessantly to perfect his invention, and even then it was not until three years later that the first machine was made.

It is the old, sad story: The inventor died a few years ago in poverty and now others are reaping enormous profits because of his tireless industry and genius. About fifteen years ago a syndicate was formed for the manufacture of the linotype machines and today they are found in every well-equipped printing office throughout the whole world. With their introduction the old-time typesetter has nearly disappeared. The man who sits before the linotype machine is an operator. The word "linotype" is an amalgamation of the words "line of type." In the old days the line of type was laboriously picked up by hand and the words when set spaced out by metals.

The linotype machine sets this line all in one piece and in a much shorter time and more evenly than can be done by hand. And after the operator has struck the keys, much after the fashion of the typewriter, the hot metal flows in and the line is cast. Then an arm comes down from above and picks up the little brass dies from which the letters are formed and carries them back to their position to be again sent out under the skillful fingers of the operator. So perfect is the action of the linotype, so intricate its workings and so wonderful its results, that it seems as if endowed with human intelligence. It is one of the marvels of the age and has greatly lessened the cost of producing newspapers. And then comes the great Hoe press around whose cylinders the stereotyped plates are clamped. The huge rolls of white paper that a short time before were in the form of gigantic trees in the primeval forests, are placed in position, the machinery is set in motion and there comes forth the daily paper, printed, folded, cut and pasted at the average rate of 24,000 an hour; 400 every minute or more than six every second!

But it is not in the mechanical art alone that modern journalism has achieved great triumphs! The literary contributors to the newspapers are the ablest writers and students of the day. Scientists, lecturers, authors, statesmen, ministers, lawyers and doctors, specialists on the topics treated, all help to swell the ranks of the newspaper writers. And why? Because they can reach a larger circle of readers through this channel than any other.

The author who writes a book is considered fairly successful if its sales reach four or five thousand, if ten thousand it is a cause for congratulation, and if by chance a great wave of popularity carries him to the one hundredth thousand edition he has won phenomenal success.

But the contributor to large metropolitan paper sends out his thoughts every morning to a million and a half of readers.

Then there are the great newspaper syndicates through whose channels the writings of our best authors go forth into all the towns and hamlets in the land. Through this agency every country newspaper whose subscription price is only \$1.50 a year can give to its readers a part of the best literature of the day as well as news.

Then, too, there is the Associated Press, whose office it is to collect and distribute the important news of the world. From St. John, N. B., on the east to San Diego, Cal., from Seattle, Wash., on the west to the City of Mexico, there flashes over the wires the

reports of what is being done or said in this great land we call America. Because of the perfect arrangements of this association, today the club women from Maine to California are reading in condensed sentences of the deliberations of this State Federation meeting in San Francisco.

Now what is the influence of all this vast amount of literature as represented by the newspaper, on education? First, what is education? Education is not simply a preparation for life; it is life itself. It is the acquiring of knowledge, a little here and a little there, a little now and a little then, a little this way and a little that way; a knowledge of the world and the men and women who are in it, the universe and its laws. Education is a process that expands and disciplines character as well as the intellect. When it ceases death begins. There is no better illustration of the progressiveness of education than that given in our club life. These words of an old writer are no longer applicable to the women of today. This writer says: "I have observed that most ladies who have had what is considered as an education have no idea of an education progressive through life. Having attained a certain measure of accomplishments, manners, etc., they consider themselves as 'made up' and so take their station. They are pictures, which, being quite finished, are now put in a gilded frame." Strange to say, however, that although the idea of a progressive education has at last dawned upon woman, the dear masculine mind still finds much to criticise and condemn. She has stepped out from her gilded frame and he now thinks she knows too much.

While desiring to treat the definition of education in a broader line than the term usually applied to school life, yet I would not lose sight of the fact that the newspaper is finding its place in the school curriculum.

Every progressive school now has its hour devoted to current events, and a high school in a Missouri town has recently been reported as subscribing for fifty-six publications which the principal uses in his class rooms. This principal says: "I discovered some years ago that no text-book is equal to the newspaper as a means of attaining a knowledge of the actual, practical, up-to-date world." And he is right. The text-book is narrow, topical, the production of a single mind; the newspaper is a comprehensive history of every aspect of human development, an every-day cyclopædia dealing with the living present.

The influence of the newspaper on the young mind is beyond comparison because it enters into that period of which the poet writes:

"'Tis education forms the common mind,
Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined."

As soon as the child arrives at an understanding age the paper that he reads gradually unfolds to him a clearer knowledge of questions to be met in the life he is preparing to enter. "Why are the English fighting the Boers?" "What right have the United States in the Philippines?" "Do you think the Court of Inquiry treated Schley fairly?" These and similar questions are evolved from his awakening consciousness and out of your more profound knowledge you answer him by giving opinions which you yourself have formed by reading the papers.

The Good Book says: "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he," but the modern interpretation is: "As a man readeth in his newspaper, so is he."

Next to the Bible and the works of Shakespeare in the home may be placed the influence of a good newspaper.

Do you not remember how it helped to mould your opinions in early life, the secular paper that represented the politics of your father, or the religious one that stood for the Christian faith of your mother? And how vigorously you defended both if anyone spoke aught against them.

Some of these impressions may have been rudely dispelled in later life. Your faith both in political parties and church creeds may have been shattered and torn, but, like the waves that break on a far-distant shore, the influence of those early teachings have ever been widening and deepening the channels of your life.

And now, as I greatly desire to make the presentation of this subject a just and candid one, let us briefly consider some of the objectionable features of modern journalism. That there is much to be condemned must be admitted by all fair-minded people. But as surely as there is more good in the world than there is evil, just so surely is there a majority of the press on the side of righteousness rather than iniquity.

Does the press create public sentiment, or public sentiment control the policy of the press, is a question that is often discussed. Most certainly the press creates public sentiment, and yet the newspaper is as moral, as progressive and as elevating as the times and the people permit. It cannot fight the battles of truth without moral and financial support from good people. However, it

should always be in advance of public opinion, for if public opinion ever proves anything, it proves itself to be wrong nine times out of ten.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison was mobbed in the streets of Boston and the types and press of the "Liberator" destroyed because he advocated the abolition of slavery.

A generation later a paper in a Northern city that declared for secession and the rights of the Southern confederacy met with the same fate as the "Liberator."

Of course, the newspaper likes to have public opinion on its side; however, if it has not it is no evidence that it is in the wrong. But if right is to prevail against might and the minority to become the majority it must have the support of the best people of the community. Then indeed can it become a power and help to create a public sentiment that counts for something.

It is much easier to criticise than to illustrate by example how a good newspaper should be conducted. Rev. Mr. Sheldon tried it in the United States and failed. Editor Harmsworth attempted the experiment in England and also failed.

There are a dozen publications in the United States that without blare of trumpets are daily furnishing a better example of what a good newspaper should be than either of these spasmodic efforts.

But that there is a crying need for a general reform no one can deny. How to bring it about is still a work of the future.

Yellow journalism, so called, can have no defense. The only excuse for its existence is that a depraved public taste desires it and for the love of gain some men will pander to it.

Yellow journalism drags forth from dark closets into the garish light of day facts which do not belong to the public; it distorts and ridicules and magnifies a modicum of truth until its most intimate friend couldn't recognize it; it vilifies and traduces honorable men who occupy high positions of trust in the nation; it besmears with filth the garments of good women and it mocks at the sanctity of the church and the home.

Yellow journalism has a large share of responsibility for that deplorable education which helps to make criminals, such as falsifiers, felons, betrayers of homes, anarchists and murderers. But the people who buy these papers, and thus set the seal of public approval upon them, are equally responsible with the owners for their flourishing existence.

Another deplorable feature of the modern newspaper that is not confined to yellow journalism is the objectionable character of a certain amount of advertising matter. Unfortunately, the financial success of a large daily newspaper depends on its list of advertisers. The subscription price cannot begin to cover the cost of production. Consequently, publishers who otherwise strive to present clean, decent columns, fail to discriminate as they should in regard to the advertisements accepted for publication.

Objections have been made, and rightfully, to the advertising fiend who desecrates the face of Nature by placarding its beauties with proclamations setting forth the merits of hair tonics, face powders and panaceas for all the ills that flesh is heir to, down to Royal Baking Powder and Rising Sun Stove Polish.

This, however, is an offence only against good taste. It does no injury to moral education. But through the advertising medium of a large daily newspaper, and especially the Sunday edition, there may come dangerous influences into the home. The classified advertisements frequently contain seductive notices, skillfully worded to entrap the innocent and unwary as well as to pander to the vile and immoral.

The G. F. W. C. found out before it existed half a dozen years that it had a broader mission than along purely literary lines; that there is a need of more education in reform as well as reform in education.

It has already been a power in influencing legislation for the better protection of wage-earning women and children. It has given a new impetus in every state to the plans for increasing the facilities of public libraries.

It is an educational force wherever an auxiliary exists, for its mission is to improve educational conditions. If it is to go on to the fulfillment of its high destiny it must be both aggressive and progressive.

Now I am not here to say that the club movement has any mission to accomplish in striving to elevate the moral tone of the press to a higher standard. But I leave with you these strong, true words of the chief executive of our nation, who says:

"The law of worthy national life, like the law of worthy individual life, is fundamentally a law of strife. It may be military strife, it may be strife civic, but surely it is through strife, by grim energy and resolute courage that we move on to better things."

And in this struggle for that righteous education that exalteth a people and a nation, I know of no more effective weapon to be used than a fearless, conscientious and uncompromising press.

The following amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws were submitted, discussed and adopted:

AMENDMENTS OF THE CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE CALIFORNIA FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Article I. Name. Add "and shall hold an annual convention."

Article II. Object. Omit "whether these be" and "or" and add the word "civic" after "social."

Article III. Membership. Sec. 4. Strike out "one year" and insert "six months."

Article IV. Officers. Section 1. Strike out "biennial" and insert "annual." Sec. 2. Add "no officer shall be eligible to the same general office for more than two consecutive terms." Sec. 3. To amend by the substitution of the words "State corresponding secretary of the General Federation" for the words "State chairman of correspondence."

BY-LAWS.

Whenever the words "biennial" or "biennially" occur they shall be changed to "annual" or "annually."

Article I. Duties of officers. Sec. 2. Strike out "two" and insert "one."

Article II. Meetings. Section 1. Add the following sentence: "At the annual meeting the district vice-presidents shall report for all clubs in their district." Sec. 5. "Every club belonging to the State Federation shall hold its annual meeting and election of officers."

Article IV. Section 1. Each club shall be entitled to two delegates to meetings of the State Federation—the president and her appointee, one delegate. Clubs consisting of one hundred members and over, the president and her appointee, two delegates; of two hundred members and over, the president and her appointee, three delegates; of four hundred members and over, the president and her appointee, four delegates; of six hundred and over, the president and her appointee, five delegates. No club shall be entitled to more than six delegates.

Sec. 3. To amend by the substitution of the words "State Federation corresponding secretary of the General Federation" for the words "State chairman of correspondence."

Article V. Elections. Section 1. Strike out the second and third sentences and insert the following: "In each district, one delegate from every club shall constitute the electors for the members of the nominating committee to serve said district. The nominating committee shall meet at the time and place of the annual convention, and prepare a list of nominees. Electors may scratch the ticket and write other names on the ballot." Sec. 3. omit.

Article VI. After the words "be appointed" add "by the executive board."

Article VII. Strike out "shall be appointed to" and insert "consisting of the presidents of clubs shall act." Also after the word "district" strike out "in arranging" and insert "and appoint all necessary committees to arrange."

Article XI. Sec. 2. The executive board shall, at its first meeting following the annual meeting, appoint an executive committee of three, of whom the president shall be chairman, to transact routine business or to act in emergencies.

In the proceedings of Thursday morning were two important discussions, that on reorganization, led by Mrs. W. W. Stilson, of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Urquhardt Lee, of Berkeley, and that upon the admission of colored clubs to the General Federation, led by Mrs. E. O. Smith, of San Jose, and Mrs. Geo. W. Haight, of Berkeley.

The question as to whether or not the General Federation delegates should be instructed on the question of reorganization came before the convention in the following motion made by Mrs. M. Wakeman Curtis, of Oakland:

I move that the delegates from the California State Federation to the General Federation at Los Angeles be instructed to vote in favor of reorganization by states, or in favor of any compromise plan which does not form a Federation of individual clubs.

The discussion of this motion proved one of the most interesting of the session. Mrs. Porter of Los Angeles, Mrs. Bradley of Palo Alto, Miss Craft of Oakland, Mrs. L. L. Dunbar of San Francisco, Mrs. E. T. Pettigrew of Los Angeles, Mrs. Chapin of Los Angeles, Mrs. Stilson, Mrs. Burdette and Mrs. Strickland Clark, of Los Angeles, spoke to this question. On one side was the contention that delegates in the very nature of their office went to do the will of the body sending them. On the other hand, it was claimed that the body should have faith in its representatives and leave the final vote to their discretion.

In the vote which followed this discussion the majority was against the instruction of the delegates as to reorganization.

Mrs. W. W. Stilson spoke as follows upon reorganization:

In my opinion reorganization is the most important matter of business to come before the sixth biennial in May, for it undoubtedly involves other vital questions.

At Milwaukee there was not a subject presented that awakened the interest or aroused the feeling occasioned by this subject.

The feeling aroused was on the part of members of clubs holding charter memberships in General Federation.

There are today thirty-three clubs holding charter memberships, and these thirty-three clubs represent thirteen states. Massachusetts is first, having eleven charter members, and California is second, having four charter members. New York and Indiana are third, each having three. Michigan and Colorado are fourth, each having two, and the remaining eight states that have but one are New Jersey and Rhode Island, Tennessee and Louisiana, Ohio and Illinois, Kansas and North Dakota.

It meant something to join a General Federation in 1890. The dues were \$10 regardless of membership, and to the clubs of this coast it meant more than to clubs of other states.

The clubs in California that hold charter memberships are the Ruskin Art and Friday Morning Clubs of Los Angeles, the Century and the Pacific Coast Woman's Press Association of San Francisco. We were so far from the place of meeting that we could not count upon representation, and had to depend upon some member who chanced to be in the East at that time.

General Federation was organized for the individual club. There were no state organizations at that time. The first Federation that asked admission was that of the District of Columbia, in 1892; in 1893 and 1894 a few additions were made. In 1895 eight states joined, and so the growth continued until today there are thirty-eight State Federations and about seven hundred individual clubs belonging to the general body.

For some time the women who have done the work of this organization have felt that it had outgrown its original scope, and that it is getting to be unwieldy.

In the winter of 1900, at a Board meeting in Philadelphia a committee of fifteen was formed to arrange some plan of reorganization. Twelve of the fifteen women took up the work, and it resulted in two reports. A majority report, signed by Mrs. Lowe and six others, and a minority report, signed by the chairman of the committee, Mrs. Horace Brock, of Pennsylvania, and four others.

The chief points of difference in the two reports are these:

The majority favored the retention of the individual clubs. The dues of each club were to be \$6, and the club was to have but one delegate.

Each State Federation was to have five delegates, and the dues were to be \$15, so that the state of Massachusetts, with her 23,000 membership, and the great state of New York, with her 30,000 members, would pay no more dues and have no more representation than the state of Washington with her membership of 285.

The minority report asked for the elimination of the individual club, all business to be transacted through State Federations. It also favored triennial instead of biennial meetings. In case triennial meetings were adopted the dues were to be 3 cents per capita, and in case of biennial meetings the dues were to be 5 cents per capita.

Each State Federation of 1000 or less was to be entitled to five delegates, with an additional delegate for each 300 members.

As you know, reorganization did not carry at Milwaukee, but there has been a decided change in the feeling of club women

since that time, and I assure you it is much nearer realization than it was two years ago.

As I said in the beginning, the feeling among women was on the part of those who belonged to clubs holding charter memberships.

At Milwaukee I met a club woman who said to me, "Do you want to shut us out—we, who were in at the beginning?" And I replied: "I am a charter member of a club that holds a charter membership in G. F. W. C. I appreciate your feeling in this matter. I believe in sentiment when it does not interfere with practical work. But shall we allow our sentiment to interfere with the greatest good to the greatest number? No! Rather let us be sensible and do our part in placing this great organization upon a business basis. Simplify the work and make the duties of its officers less arduous."

With the present plan the treasurer and corresponding secretary have the same work with each club that they have with each State Federation.

Are we not willing to support a measure that will change this? Are we not willing to endorse a measure that will make their work seven hundred times less?

On the vexed question of the "color line," of which, perhaps, too much has been made, Mrs. Smith spoke against the admission of the colored clubs while Mrs. Haight believed in the wisdom of it. Others spoke on both sides, but an effort to bring the matter to vote was defeated by a motion to adjourn the morning session which was carried.

More district reports opened the afternoon session. The first of these was that of Mrs. R. H. Stevens, of Bakersfield, which follows:

The San Joaquin district, I have the honor to report, comprises twelve counties. There are in the district twenty-four clubs with a membership of nearly 900. Seventeen clubs of the twenty-four, with membership of 667, are federated in the State Association; a gain of six over last year.

The conditions in our district are quite unusual, therefore my report will differ somewhat from other district reports. It is impossible to report for the district without referring to our Valley Federation.

Early in the year 1898 the clubs in our valley desiring to enter into communication with each other formed a society known as the San Joaquin Valley Federation of Women's Clubs. Any club in the valley between Stockton on the north and the Khashapin mountains on the south is eligible to membership.

The twelve counties of our district cover the same territory. I have written letters of inquiry to all the larger towns in the entire district and find there are no clubs outside the four counties, Fresno, Tulare, Kings and Kern, that are represented by the Valley Federation, so to all intents and purposes the society is doing the district work although a separate organization. Four annual meetings have been held. The fifth will convene in Fresno the first week in April. The organization has fulfilled the purpose of its existence, has brought the women of the valley into closer relationship one with another; it has been a source of pride to its members and a means of advancing the interests for which all women's clubs are organized. But the district work cannot be effective until there is a union of interests and the Valley Federation becomes a district Federation.

Many of us are working in the hope that at the annual meeting in April our interests will be consolidated and we may work in harmony with the other branches of the State Society.

Our district meeting was called at Hanford the 13th of November, 1901, and was well attended, representatives of ten clubs being present. It was purely a business meeting and matters of vital interest to us as club women were discussed and it was the consensus of opinion that frequent meetings of the same character would be of great value in stimulating interests and enthusiasms in carrying on the many branches of work taken up by the various clubs.

Club presidents of the San Joaquin district report as follows:

The Woman's Club, Bakersfield, by Mrs. Louis M. Dinkelspiel:

The Woman's Club of Bakersfield, organized and incorporated in 1896 and federated in 1898, began its work of self-improvement with a membership of twenty-five. Through the untiring efforts of its first president, Mrs. R. H. Stevens, the number increased to more than one hundred, and the success of the following five years was due to her competent administration.

Of all the study classes begun those of literature and music have been the most successful. Our thanks are due the Reciprocity Bureau for the use of valuable and interesting papers.

In the first years we bought and paid for a piano and library, later acquired property and are at present paying for our home, a building suitable for all meetings and entertainments, and from which a good income is derived.

In the past two years we have paid our interest up to date and have reduced the principal materially, in the face of street assessments and other expenses, to which property owners are subject. The establishment of a kindergarten and charity work can merely be mentioned.

Recognizing that there is much to do and more to learn, we hope to reap the benefit of such advantages as this meeting affords us, and to go home with our motto ever before us as a watchword "From Possibility to Reality."

By Mrs. Anna Dewey:

The Woman's Club of Lemoore, like the camp meeting of old, knows no class distinction. It is open to every woman in our little city, the only qualification being respectability. Our motto, "Room for all, and work for all," explains the situation. Each woman enters into the work for which she is fitted. The only program work that is absolutely requested of all members of the club is a quotation appropriate to the day's subject.

All instructions from higher tribunals have been carried out as nearly as possible. In response to a call from the state superintendent of schools a committee was appointed to visit the local school and investigate the sanitary conditions and inspire more interest in the decoration of schoolrooms and grounds.

The work for the present year which has called out the powers of the members of our club is the proposed beautification of an avenue leading from our city to the county seat, by the planting of ornamental trees, and the success of the movement which is now in progress is assured.

We are able to report success from our portion of the territory, and the message from our club is our loyal and best wishes for the success and growth of State Federation.

By Mrs. Mary Lee Pettit:

I have the pleasure to report a most successful and satisfactory year's work for the Kanatenah Club of Visalia.

Our club was organized three years ago with a limited membership of twenty-five, its object being the general culture in the history of literature, music and art.

As a guide we adopted Louise Maertz's English Literature, and find it quite satisfactory. Most of our time has been devoted to the study of English and Continental authors. We have also set apart two days in the month for the study of music and art. During the year several state papers have been read. At each session of our club two or more original papers have been read by members relative to the particular authors we were studying, besides selections from their works and discussions of the papers presented.

The members generally have been much interested in the work, and many excellent papers have been prepared. The discussions have been quite animated, showing much thought and study on the part of the members.

A short portion of each session is occupied in the study of parliamentary law, using Shattuck's Manual for our reference.

We have a good working library, and this year added a full set of Guizot's French History.

In the near future we contemplate investing about \$50 in the purchase of more books, principally works of reference.

By Mrs. Henrietta Green:

The Culture Club of Reedley has at present twenty-seven members. They meet every Friday afternoon in the Masonic Hall, which is tendered them free by the local lodge of Free Masons. We are just closing the three years' course of English Literature arranged and prepared by Louise Maertz. This is for a general study. Aside from this we discuss current events, including all the most important topics of the day. Items of interest are noted by each member and read at all meetings for the benefit of others. These keep us on the alert for articles which are of particular interest, not only to ourselves but the other members. At one meeting in the month interesting articles from the leading magazines are read and discussed. The plays, "Hamlet" and "The Merchant of Venice," have been studied the present year. An interesting feature of this study was the acting of the ghost scene from "Hamlet" and the trial scene from "The Merchant of Venice" by some of the members. We have had two parliamentary drills, which are considered of great benefit to all. Very interesting papers are written by different members upon subjects appertaining to the study, and other subjects of interest. Some of our time is also spent in a social way.

By Margaret M. Trowbridge:

The second literary club of Fresno women, called the Query Club, was organized on January 26, 1894, the object being mental improvement and sociability. The number of members was limited to twenty-five, members to be elected by ballot. The first four years were devoted to the study of literature, the club adopting, as a basis of work, a book entitled "A New Method for the Study of Literature" by Louise Maertz.

The next four years were devoted to the study of France, its geography, history, art and literature. In connection with the regular line of work of the club, a portion of each day is devoted to the discussion of current events, magazine articles, new books and items of interest in general. Our program committee, which consists of five members elected annually, prepares the program for the ensuing year. We have one other standing committee known as the ways and means committee which attends to all matters relating to town improvements and such outside work as may come before the club. In October of last year we commenced the study of art, one day in each month being given up to the study of music. The work thus far has proved intensely interesting and profitable and we feel that this year is one of the best in the history of the Query Club.

By Mrs. Will Madden:

The Sanger Shakespeare Club was organized October 6, 1894. Its aim is to acquaint the members with the mind and art of Shakespeare. It is not philanthropic only in so far as any pursuit of the ideal which frees the individual, must, in a measure, liberate the community, especially so, in this case where a majority of the club are teachers, that privileged class of women who with the home and the church share the motherhood of the future generation.

For some years we studied from an historical point of view entirely, but later followed an outline made by Prof. Gayley, which led us into a new and beautiful world of philosophy, art and ethics. Edward Dowden was our guide, counselor and friend, Hudson and Jameson helped us in character study, Freytag taught us to see form and proportion in the drama and a score of others lent their minds out to show us the scope and art of Shakespeare's work. Our discussions were many, our papers long and learned, and we were very happy if we were somewhat tense.

We had earned an enviable reputation in the valley for conscientious study and a dignified pursuit of the ideal. The club wrote and the members produced a club play, called "Shakespeare's Heroines in Club Life," which they gave successfully at the Women's Club in Bakersfield, The Parlor Lecture Club in Fresno, for the Sanger High School and privately in Alameda and San Francisco.

Having a background of eight years' Shakespeare's work the club this year took up comparative character study of Tennyson and Browning. The study of the first topic which we have just completed reads thus:

Love in Bondage — the study of the love of Anthony for Cleopatra, of Lancelot for Guinever, of Andrea Sarto for Lucrezia. We read with these sad histories of "fettered souls" Emerson's ideals of love and life.

Having a background of eight years of Shakespeare work we feel qualified to enjoy more fully the subtle and beautiful fashion in which Tennyson presents the problems of life, death and the immortality of the soul, and to listen with more veneration to Browning's cry, which is the dominant note of his work, "God's in his heaven all's well with the world."

By Mrs. India C. Brown for the Hanford Club:

To bring the women of Hanford into closer relations thirty of our active women organized on February 2, 1895, the Women's Club of Hanford, the purpose being to promote public improvement in the town and a full and free discussion of reforms necessary to progress in the home and society. The first to claim attention was the neglected spot where so many of our loved ones were sleeping, and today the cemetery bears witness for the solicitations given by the club. In a short time the organization began to broaden, and as the requirements demanded a more diversified field, a program was given to the members who responded to the assignments whether in literature, music or art.

Parliamentary usage was also considered. The beneficial influences deepened and softened the club women's hearts, when the destitution of two small children came to their notice. These children were adopted by a family and now are sole heirs to their adopted parents' estate. The club keeps a standing committee to look after the sick and poor.

The latest action of our women is the planning to beautify

one-third of a public road ten miles long. The membership at present consists in eighty women of all creeds and ranks, but ambitious and loyal to the club for its past good and the good which is yet its promise.

The finances have always been in a healthy state, as our treasury is kept up by dues, entertainments and donations. We hope to be and to be felt a lasting factor.

By Mrs. Anna Dewey:

The Alpha Club of Lemoore, the first girls' club of the state of California, was organized by Mrs. Sarah Pratt Carr in November 1892. The object was the improvement of its members mentally, physically and socially. The membership, beginning with about a half a dozen, at the present time numbers fifty, taking in all the girls within a radius of ten miles. Girls are eligible to membership at fifteen years. The mental energy of the club has been directed toward the subjects of great authors, composers, history, current writers, current topics, etc. Also much work has been done in the line of physical culture. The social life of the club has been a prominent feature and of great benefit to its members. The club has added practical work to its original plan assisting largely in the building of the park and other beautifying enterprises.

By Mrs. N. W. Kibler:

The Woman's Club of Visalia, was organized during the winter of 1894-95. During the early history of the club the meetings were held at the homes of the members. For the past five years the use of the chambers of the city council have been granted us, which affords us more room for our increased membership, which numbers sixty-three. This is purely a study club, and only once have we attempted anything else, and then at the earnest request of our city marshal, who urged our assistance in a moral matter. Our constitution debar discussion on sectarian theology and partisan politics.

French, English, and at present Egyptian, history has been our work in that direction. "The Life and Works of George Eliot" occupied one winter. The leading English and American authors have been studied, also parliamentary law. At present we are studying the plays of Shakespeare. One evening in every month is devoted to current topics. We have accumulated a library consisting of one hundred volumes, selected to aid in our club work, and we entertain the hope that at some future time our library will furnish the nucleus for a city library.

We possess some furniture, consisting of a fine bookcase, pictures and other ornaments which make our club room attractive. During the present winter the members have started a fund for a clubhouse.

We have belonged to the Valley Federation since its organization, the last meeting being held in our city. We joined the State Federation as one of its charter members. Our club colors are pink and white; flower, carnation; motto, "No excellence without labor." By the exertions of our club our community has had the privilege of hearing some of the most eminent lecturers, among whom may be named Dr. Jordan, Professors Griggs and Morse, Rabbi Voorsanger, Mr. Schoonmaker and others. This has been our favorite work. We have furnished one paper to the State Reciprocity Bureau. We have subscribed for CLUB WOMAN, and find it of great value in our work. We congratulate ourselves that California has a State Federation, and hope that this is the beginning of many pleasant and instructive meetings.

By Marion N. Miller:

The Wednesday Club of Fresno was organized in 1889. Its object was mental improvement, its membership limited to twenty-five. The meetings are held at the homes of its members in alphabetical order, one each Wednesday from the first of October to middle of May, and there is never a lack of interest, enthusiasm or kindly club loyalty. For the most part history, both ancient and modern, has occupied its workers, varied with study of literature and its writers, and music and its composers. For the last seven years the study days have alternated with varied programs. In this way forestry, domestic science and kindred topics, have been introduced, as well as literature, art, architecture and music. The method of study is by papers, readings and talk. These talks are the most beneficial feature that can possibly be introduced into a club. The present year the club is studying the works of Shakespeare, with an able leader. The plays are read and discussed and papers prepared upon them. While the purpose of the club is study, it has not been inactive in affairs of public interest, and is always ready to lend its support to a good cause. Like all other organizations the Wednesday Club believes that a little

recreation is a stimulus to good work, and so keeps two holidays, its birthday, in February, when friends are entertained, and the closing meeting. The pleasantest of these have been held at the beautiful Minnawawa ranch, and have been rather of the nature of a picnic. The lunch is served at tables spread under large trees, and in the afternoon the program is given. Optional is the name of this festivity, because each member is expected to contribute something to the entertainment as she is called upon, but it is optional what she does.

We look for much profit and inspiration from this, the first meeting of the State Federation, of which we are glad to be a part.

By Florence C. Phillips:

The Hanford Shakespeare Club existed for about ten years as a mixed club of men and women who met weekly to read and discuss the works of the great dramatist, informally, and without a fixed or definite plan of study.

In October, 1899, however, the old organization fell to pieces, and a new club was organized, whose membership was limited to women, and a more definite line of work was adopted. Constitution and by-laws were drawn up and adopted and officers elected; subsequently the membership was limited to a total of twenty, and now consists of sixteen, the total number not having been filled.

The first year's course included the historical plays of "King John," "Richard II." and "Henry IV.", seriatim, and the contemporaneous history of Europe politically, and its conditions of life, art, science and literature were studied in connection with the dramas.

The work of this year began in October with the play of "Othello," read and studied in the same manner, and our club is now engaged upon "A Winter's Tale," the two plays founded on the same motive, affording a fine opportunity of comparing the poet's treatment of widely differing characters under the influence of jealousy.

Our plan has included the memorizing of considerable passages from the plays studied, and finishing each by an evening devoted to the reading of character sketches, comparisons and analyses, reviews, etc., written by our members and discussed by the club.

Very serious and earnest work is done and the interest of the club amounts, one may say, to enthusiasm.

By Myra C. K. Shuey:

The Inter Se Club, of Porterville, Tulare County, has been in existence ten years of the present month, and, although organized solely for social and personal benefits, it has, in later years, broadened in its views, and has aimed to benefit not only the personal members, but to reach out and give a helping hand to others less fortunate.

The club has ever striven to do good work by keeping the number of members, fifteen, intact, and only taking in those who are interested in study and research.

The main work, during the existence of the club, has been the study of English, French and United States history; the literature of America, England, France, Germany and Italy, together with art, music and miscellaneous studies covering different fields of all civilized countries. The present year's work is "Parliamentary Law," "Civil Government" and miscellaneous work to give it spice.

The aim of the club at the present time is to lay the foundation for a good public library which may be a benefit to the present as well as the coming generations.

The Inter Se regrets very much its inability to have a delegate or delegates at the present session of the State Federation, knowing how much benefit is to be derived from such conventions, but extends a most hearty Godspeed in the work that has done more to enlighten the world than any other movement during the past century.

By Mrs. Van Loo Hutchinson, secretary:

I count myself highly honored today to be counted worthy of representing the Fowler Improvement Association of Fowler, Fresno county. We are not a large club—only twenty-six. The town is small and most of our members are ranchers' wives, but we are full of work. Our literary line is the C. L. S. C. We have two circles, one in the afternoon and one in the evening of each week, both well attended, and lessons well learned. We are under obligations to the California Club of San Francisco for the use of a circulating library, which is highly appreciated and read by a large number. We have managed a successful lecture course for one year, and came out with money ahead, and are in the midst of one this year. Our name is Improvement Association, and means that we are improving the town by the setting out of shade trees

along the streets, and caring for the same. We also have a park nicely started, with water-tank and gasoline engine, to water and care for the trees and shrubbery.

Did I not say we were full of work? In all this improvement work we have the active support and help of the citizens of our little town and the ranchers who come to the store and post office. We have a club building of our own—rather small, but we are looking ahead towards a more commodious one in the near future, for when our club says we must do a thing it is done.

By Mrs. C. S. Sargent:

The Philomathean, the first woman's club of Stockton, was organized in 1893, for the purpose of the promotion of study, the cultivation of literary taste and the encouragement of freedom of discussion. We have a list of something less than one hundred members, doing work in the various sections, history, art, Shakespeare and French. We organized at the home of one of our members, and accepted her hospitality for three years, since which time we have rented and furnished rooms of our own in the business center of the city.

We have started a building fund, which we hope will soon be of sufficient amount to enable us to have a clubhouse so that the social feature of our organization may be a more important factor in the future than it has been in the past.

The Philomathean is purely a literary organization, and though not as progressive on educational and civic lines as some of the other clubs of the state, yet we are active and ready to accept new and broader ideas. We have, in common with other clubs, that great aim of beautifying our city and making it more healthy and attractive, to promote which we have, during the past year, given monthly contributions to our local Board of Commerce, a new improvement organization. To the reciprocity bureau we have contributed five well-written articles on interesting topics. One call for reading matter has been given the bureau. During the year two social functions are given, called "club day," when a pleasing program is presented by the members to the invited guests.

"Club day" is for the promotion of social life among the individual members, for increasing the membership list of the club and keeping us before the notice of the public as an established educational organization.

The Northern district was represented by Vice-President Mrs. Wm. Beckman, of Sacramento, who reported as follows:

Owing to the immense area of the Northern district and my recent appointment by Mrs. Robert Burdette, I have had but scant time to learn the status of the clubs in my district. Already I am convinced that it is far too large—comprising nineteen counties—for one person to properly manage. It would take up my entire time to keep up a correspondence with the towns in the district, while the idea of traveling over so large a region is out of the question. That there are clubs who are willing to come into the Federation I have learned by correspondence, but time for more general information is needed. But one club has come into the Federation since my appointment—the Ladies' Conversational Club of Willows, Glenn county. Organized in November 1901, they are earnest, enthusiastic workers, and are eager for help and information on Federation affairs.

In the Sorosis Club, Paradise, Butte county, the membership has not increased during the past year. In that little town they feel the need of a circulating library and are anxious for it, as the school library is all the town possesses. The club raises money by issuing a club cook book, recipes signed by the members, advertising paying the cost of publishing.

The Woodland Shakespeare Club has a membership of thirty-five, and the Placerville Shakespeare Club of sixteen members are all energetic and are working for improvement along different lines of thought and study.

The counties comprising the Northern district are Sacramento, Amador, El Dorado, Yolo, Colusa, Glenn, Sutter, Placer, Yuba, Nevada, Sierra, Plumas, Butte, Tehama, Trinity, Shasta, Lassen, Modoc and Siskiyou.

In these counties there are but four clubs belonging to the Federation, outside of Sacramento county. The city has three clubs belonging to our Federation. The Tuesday Club, organized in 1896 with a membership of seventeen, myself being the first president, now numbering over two hundred, has even now become a power in Sacramento. Its object has been to form a recognized center for social and mental culture, etc. While not devoted to public work, it has had an ordinance passed prohibiting the granting of any more saloon licenses in the residence portion of the city. Now it has plans which will soon be consummated in secur-

ing a tract of thirty-seven acres, to be known as the McKinley Memorial Park, to be principally kept for a children's playground. It maintains also a free cooking school for young girls, secures the best of lecturers and is thoroughly alive and up to date in every department.

The Kingsley Art Club of Sacramento was organized in 1892, for the sole purpose of studying art, and has faithfully followed the original idea ever since. The club has done no outside work but has contented itself with taking up art and history of different countries.

The Sacramento Ladies' Museum Association was formed twelve years ago to assist the California Museum Association in maintaining the School of Design. It has educated in art over twenty-five young men and women on free scholarships, and in almost every case they are now earning a livelihood. These scholarships were obtained by subscription of members and by entertainments given by the club.

These affairs have not only been social in their nature, but have also been extremely artistic, being held always in the Art Gallery which was given to the city by the late Mrs. Margaret E. Crocker.

In the Sacramento clubs belonging to our Federation are to be found our best women, young and old. They are busy, eager to learn and to give of their mental store and physical energy to those in need of help. The "Bacteria of Fatigue" has not attacked the wide-awake club women of our town. They have broader, more tolerant views of life than their sisters, who are content to remain at home in unventilated rooms, feasting on equally bad, malodorous, unsatisfying literature. Such a scene I saw recently after listening to a lecture that was all the more enjoyable after a long walk in the clear, balmy air.

"If you want mental and spiritual ozone to refresh and invigorate you, go home and read Browning," was a sentence I remembered. Think you a woman who heard that lecture would be content to stay at home or be at ease reading "As in a Looking-glass," or "Her Dark Marriage Morn"?

Nothing but good can possibly accrue from the club life of today despite the ill-conceived opposition daily printed regarding club women. Energy, enterprise, thought and labor must count. Because of failure in some lines they need not be discouraged. A steadfast purpose, a joining of forces must end in good results. A purposeless life is a miserable, unsatisfactory one, the sound, ripe fruit of contentment must follow wholesome effort, and will make the future richer and brighter with promise.

It is well to plan for the betterment of our fellow-beings. Honorable failures are better than effortless pastimes—they at least show strength of purpose. An idea sent forth in the right direction is never lost, for from it may spring into life, to action, a giant result of the puny effort; the good seed sown may grow and bloom with gifts and graces in days or years to come.

Therefore I urge the club women of our state and America to continue on in the way the twentieth century has opened for us, and

"So take joy home,
And make a place in thy great heart for her,
And give her time to grow, and cherish her,
Then she will come and oft will sing to thee,
When thou art working in the furrows."

The Woodland Club reports:

I take pleasure today in representing a club which has for its motto: "We study not only to know but to grow." In studying a poem we invariably read the text in open session. In this manner all the plays of Shakespeare have coursed twice and sometimes thrice through our intellectual veins. The tragedies and many of the short poems of Browning have supplied us with ethical oxygen. The Greek poets, Goethe's "Faust" and others, have in turn acted as tonics to stimulate and to give the elements of food necessary for intellectual and spiritual growth. This year the study of Browning's "Ring and the Book" is engaging our enthusiastic attention.

The Woodland Shakespeare Club has attained the age of sixteen years, entertains its gentlemen friends several times each year, has a library of its own, has been a subscriber to "Poet Lore" for years, places its dues at the nominal figure of 50 cents a year, thus placing self culture in the reach of all, and has for its purpose the emancipation of the mind and soul of woman from ignorance and superstition. Ladies, if you wish to estimate the value we place on this club of ours you may take the best that has been said here of all the clubs, make a composite club and call it Woodland Shakespeare Club.

By Mrs. H. Weinstock:

The Kingsley Art Club of Sacramento was founded by Mrs. Marion R. Higgins in 1890, to promote the study of art in our

midst. At that time we studied etching and etchers, and continued to study art in its various branches. During several years the club made an exhaustive study of mediæval history and art, closing this period during 1900 and 1901 with the history of the Italian Renaissance.

This year our work has been very delightful and instructive. Art in the Netherlands, including geography and development of the country was our subject. The opportunities afforded us to do Federation work have been few, because we have not been in close touch with the workings of the Federation, owing to the absence of a vice-president for the Northern section, so no work has been done on the subject of forestry or education.

The only literature received was our worthy president's, Mrs. Burdette's letter, which was read before our club. We have simply outlined our own individual work, and are striving to gain information and knowledge. We have twenty members and meet at the homes of the members. I esteem it a great privilege to meet with you today, and would wish that all my members were so privileged. We have special cause for satisfaction to have under this roof so many workers.

Women are no longer mere lookers on or idlers. They are recognized helpers and as such we shall strive to have our small club do its fullest share.

The Tuesday Club of Sacramento:

Mrs. Findley R. Dray, with the object of forming a study club, called together a number of her friends. Sixteen responded and after informal discussion it was decided to organize under the name of the Tuesday Literary Club of Sacramento, to meet at the homes of its members for study and the discussion of topics of general interest. Mrs. Wm. Beckman was chosen first president and Mrs. Elizabeth B. Purnell, club lecturer. So interesting and helpful were these meetings that at the close of the first year the membership had increased to fifty-three and it was necessary thereafter to procure a suitable hall.

Mrs. Twitchell was the second president, followed by Mrs. F. R. Dray and Mrs. A. J. Johnson, who served two terms. It was during this administration that it was deemed advisable to drop the word "Literary" from the club name and enter into a broader scope of usefulness. Also to form departments namely: The "Literature," "The Current Topics," "The Home and Education" and "The Shakespeare," to facilitate study along different lines, made necessary by the increased membership and diverse tastes.

The first public work attempted by the club was accomplished during Mrs. Johnson's incumbency; that of petition to the board of city trustees asking that no more saloon licenses be granted for the residence portion of the city. It met with the approval of the trustees and an ordinance was enacted and is still in effect. From the beginning the club has had advantage of lecturers of repute and ability who give their best thoughts for our uplifting. While strengthening self the club has not forgotten it has a duty to others. A free cooking school was a success in every way, more applicants than it was possible to accommodate. How best to benefit our schools and beautify the city are themes dear to every heart. Through the liberality of Mr. L. F. Breuner, the club was enabled to make a gift to each school in Sacramento of an excellent picture of President McKinley.

The ladies have as a crowning work saved from devastation a beautiful tract of land adjoining the city, inducing the board of trustees to vote favorably upon a proposition to secure it for a children's playground as a McKinley memorial, "deeming it a fit tribute to one who loved little children and in dying rested his tired eyes upon the beautiful trees."

By Mrs. B. L. Crouch, read by Mrs. Wm. H. McGowan, of Sacramento:

The Ladies' Museum Association of Sacramento, was formed twelve years ago to assist the California Museum Association in maintaining the Sacramento School of Design. The school has educated in art over twenty-five young men and women on free scholarships. This has enabled them in almost every case to earn their livelihood. These scholarships were paid from membership dues and entertainments. These affairs have proven artistic social events and were held in the art gallery given to the city by the late Mrs. Margaret E. Crocker.

By Marion McDonald Oliver from Paradise Sosis.

My report will seem somewhat insignificant in comparison with others presented today. I represent one of the smallest clubs belonging to the Federation, but we are proud of the fact that although surrounded by many thriving towns, it remained for the little village of two hundred people called Paradise to be the sole representative of the county of Butte at this convention.

Paradise Sorosis is in its third year. It joined the Federation as soon as it was eligible to do so. It has received from the Federation much recognition and support. Tribute must also be paid to that valuable journal of inspiration, the *Boston CLUB WOMAN*. We have gained much information along the lines of parliamentary practice.

Our lines of work are education, literature and current topics. Our object is village improvement. We cannot boast of many things accomplished but looking back over the last three years we find much to encourage us.

The club's principal work of lifting its members out of the dull round of daily duties by giving them the thoughts of the best writers the world has known, is working a radical change in their lives, and who can estimate the growth of character resulting from this work. Women have learned the lesson of association, the subordination of private to public good.

Only by elevating personal ideals can we ever hope to elevate social ideals, and our progress can be measured by the degree in which we sympathize with individual suffering and individual happiness. Earnest endeavor and hard labor will achieve success, but in the words of a philosopher, "Tis better to travel hopefully, than to arrive."

Mrs. Ellen Thompson vice-president of Los Angeles district presented the following report:

Los Angeles district of federated clubs comprises the four counties of Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Ventura and San Luis Obispo. Thirty-five federated clubs are in this district, with a membership of 2314.

Until the last four months, the district has been under the very efficient charge of its first vice-president, Mrs. Charles N. Flint, to whose tireless energy is due the excellent organization of the district and the readiness to enter heartily into the work which is manifested by a large proportion of the clubs.

Two district meetings have been held. One in October, 1900, when the district clubs were invited to meet at Los Angeles, with the Women's Parliament of Southern California. The work of the State Federation was outlined and the report of the committee on education was presented. The clubs were urged to supplement their duties with some practical work in which the district had common interest. Several lines of work were suggested, among others, the promotion and study of forestry, the study of civil service reform and the establishment of free traveling libraries.

In November 1901, a second meeting was held at the Ebell Clubhouse in Los Angeles. At this meeting twenty-two clubs were represented by delegates, each of whom gave a resume of the work of her club. Their reports showed that the year had not been an idle one, but that each club had been busy, according to its strength, in doing its share of the world's work. The year book and programs of the clubs, show work and study active and altruistic, very many of them, beyond their own club study, doing some work for others—trying, as George Eliot says, "to make a happy difference in the lives of those about them, and so to raise the general average of happiness in all life."

Club presidents of that district then gave their reports as follows:

By Mrs. F. E. Prior.

The Wednesday Morning Club of Los Angeles is a study club. At present we have three sections, Shakespeare, Current History and Music. We also have a general program on the first Wednesday of each month at which subjects of vital interest are discussed by the best talent of Los Angeles or guests. Religious art, forestry, mythical allusions in literature, the child in the home, birds and wild flowers of California are among the subjects noted.

Our social life is not neglected, we have had a reception for all club members and a banquet on our fourth birthday for our husbands. In May we give a May Party for our club children and in June a closing function for the members.

We are working in civics, child study circles, etc. We have sent out a traveling library, portfolio of pictures, boxes of magazines, etc., as work in General Federation.

By Mrs. Sessions:

I represent one of the small village clubs of the Federation—one that must "take" more than it "gives" in the reciprocity of club life. Yet, since it is "more blessed to give than to receive," we can at least allow some of you the great blessing of giving to us.

Five years ago, there came to Huerfano a woman who is a Shakespeare student and who enthused about ten ladies in the study of Shakespeare. After she left, we continued under different leaders. A year ago we re-organized and joined our State Federation. We meet once a week in the evening, in order that

our school teachers, one of whom is our efficient president, may attend. A portion of each session is devoted to the discussion of current topics, after which we read a play or have papers and questions bearing upon it. Frequently an extra evening is appointed for the reading aloud of some paper or book in which we are all interested. We have enjoyed several excellent papers from the reciprocity bureau and find the Federation, young though it is, of great benefit, while we feel that better things are yet before us.

We have done some civic work in the line of decorating the school grounds, also brought good lecturers to town for the benefit of the public.

By Mrs. Shelley Folhurst:

The Friday Morning Club, of Los Angeles, has just passed a membership mark of 500. By maintaining a fair-minded interest in most subjects with which modern intelligence is concerned, and by leaving our platform open to every shade of opinion, if only the exponent of that opinion be able and sincere, we have drawn that membership from many elements in the community and have thus become a unifying and democratic force.

In listening to the reports of the various clubs I have been quite appalled at their grave and serious tone. I am afraid we do not take things seriously enough, and I have positive compunctions when I remember how we dote on a good story and how many of them we tell. We are not even taking seriously the raising of nearly \$1000, our share of the biennial expenses. We are doing it so gladly and easily, just as Los Angeles is doing the whole thing so gladly and easily. And now, at the risk of bringing the hated thunder of the gavel around my ears, I am going to tell you women of California how we expect you to back us up—we are going to give you the privileges of hostess as well as guest, and the responsibilities of neither.

By M. Anna Baird, secretary:

The Ladies' Literary Club of Santa Maria was organized in the summer of 1895. The objects are threefold.

1st. To bring its members into closer relation for the full and free discussion of reforms necessary to their progress at home and in society, the reading, study and discussion of English literature.

2d. The founding and supporting of a circulating library.

3d. Placing before the public a first-class lecture course, the proceeds of which go to the support of the library.

To obtain the first object the members have met regularly at 3 o'clock on Fridays for the past seven years without any vacation, some years in a furnished hall and at times in some member's parlors. At present there are thirty-three members. At close of program each member responds to roll call with current events which may be discussed.

The programs have consisted of the study of characters of authors, synopsis or reading entire of their representative work, study of English history, study of English literature following the four years' course in high school, miscellaneous programs of papers, music, recitations, etc. At present we have the articles by Edward Howard Griggs on "The Education of Children" under discussion.

The first Friday of each month is given up to such business as comes before the club, parliamentary practice and discussion of articles in the *CLUB WOMAN*. Each member responds to roll call with quotations. The greater part of the business being performed by the different committees, one meeting a month is sufficient to transact all coming before the club.

The business of arranging lectures is vested in a committee of five, assisted by five gentlemen chosen from the representative citizens, they serving for a year and becoming honorary members.

The management of the library is vested in a committee of seven members, they having charge of library, selling library cards, purchasing books, etc., drawing on the fund placed in the treasury by the lecture committee.

The matter of interesting new residents in the club is assigned to a visiting committee, each committee reporting on every business day. Special committees are appointed for special work, such as looking after ventilating and heating school buildings, providing good water and better playgrounds.

The club is desirous of following the lines of work laid down by State Federation as nearly as practicable. Owing to the fact that we have in hand our circulating library nothing has as yet been done for traveling libraries.

A program was already mapped out before the subject of forestry was placed in the foreground, but it is the aim of the club to make a study of forestry and other subjects suggested by Federation.

By Mrs. Therikeld, from the Woman's Parliament of Southern California:

The first meeting was held in response to a call made by Mrs. D. G. Stephens and Mrs. Frank Gibson of Los Angeles and Mrs. F. Sprague of Pomona. The object of the meeting was to bring into closer relation the progressive women of Southern California to discuss fully and freely the reforms necessary to the progress of women's work in the church, home and society.

Two sessions are held each year, the annual being always held in Los Angeles in October, the spring session in one of the other counties.

The officers are president, secretary and treasurer, with a vice-president from each county. We number 152.

The Parliament is a sort of district federation, and has brought about the warmest sympathy and most delightful relation among club women of this section. We differ only from State Federation in this particular, that we receive delegates from all women's societies, Eastern, Star, Rebeccas, church aid societies, etc. Thus you see we differ so slightly from the State Federation that it brings us in full sympathy with this body. At the October meeting in 1899 the benefits of the Federation were urged and fully discussed before a large and intelligent delegation of women from all parts of Southern California.

We are also interested in the traveling library and have donated one to the Federation. We are represented in every city, village or hamlet in our beautiful Southland.

By Mrs. W. S. Fowler, of the Friday Afternoon Club of Bakersfield.

I beg leave to submit a report of our present work and future ambitions. It is a parlor club, limited to twenty members, meeting always at the same place, beginning work promptly at 2:30 P. M., giving one hour and one-half to our program and one hour to that universal comforter of women—tea.

In order to transact the business of our society with the greatest despatch and least friction, we have taken up the study of parliamentary law from a course of lessons given by Mrs. Urquhart Lee throughout the East, and our present sessions are occupied with the study and practice of this necessity of society work. We mean to keep fully in touch with the State and work in harmony with the Woman's Club of Bakersfield, of which we are all members. Every fifth Friday is devoted to current and social events, every member bringing a current. We have an Improvement Auxiliary for the purpose of beautifying our city by planting shade trees, establishing a boys' playground and our magnum opus—a park. I have told you we mean to do many things in the future for the purpose of receiving the benefits of the thought currents you all, perhaps unconsciously, send out. Our motto is: "Harmonious thought and action insure success."

By Mrs. Eugene Pettigrew:

The Los Angeles Ebell sends its warmest and most cordial greeting to the State Federation. Federation had its birth two years ago in Ebell Hall, and Ebell gave to Federation its first president, Mrs. Burdette.

We are firm believers in Federation, and have followed many of the lines of work laid down by the Federation, notably the traveling library work.

We have 300 members, and do our work after the manner of the parent club, the Oakland Ebell, hoping some day to equal that society as a child hopes to equal an ideal mother.

It is our sincere wish that you will come to us in large numbers in May, when we shall offer much to entertain, instruct and amuse, and a hearty, cordial welcome.

By Ethel M. Lampadius:

The Southern California Woman's Press Club was organized first as a branch of the Pacific Coast Woman's Press Association, March 12, 1894. It severed its connection with the parent association, and became an independent body March 1895.

Its membership includes newspaper women, magazine and miscellaneous writers, story writers and illustrators. The constitution provides as a condition for membership, that the applicant must be actively engaged in literary or journalistic work. The object of the organization is comradeship among workers and for mutual benefit.

A delightful interval of music under the auspices of Mrs. J. E. Birmingham followed.

THE LEAVEN OF BOOKS.

Naturally it first suggests itself that this subject is broad. It is so broad that any exposition of it must from necessity abound

in generalities—though far be it from me to promise that any of the following generalities will be glittering.

If the theme had to do with one book or with one author—say, with the plays of Shakespeare or of Ibsen, or even with those whole libraries of books which have been written about a butterfly's wing or on a Greek particle, then one might show oneself a specialist and so win glory besides being decidedly in the fashion. But books! it quite takes one's breath away, and especially in this day when the whole world is so furiously bent in exploiting that unfortunate phrase, that everyone can write at least one good one.

Perhaps it will not require a feat of memory to recall that a certain Francis Bacon once remarked that, "Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested."

At this I hear a murmur in the hall and a sigh (or I think I do) and some one remarks (or ought to remark), "Is this a person telling us the same old things? Is there nothing new under the sun?"

No, nothing! And if anyone here thinks so, that same one—well, anyway, we do not agree.

This aphorism of Lord Bacon is as novel as anything. And as it was given forth at the time that William Shakespeare was writing and Edmund Spenser, presumably it was understood, even then, that some books are better than others, which is the full meaning of the brilliant sentence.

Brilliant and unusual! For if this wise Bacon had been unwise, like some of us, he would have folded his thought in more every-day garb—dare we say, in that ancient raiment of schoolboy's composition (and schoolgirls, too!)—There are a great many kinds of books, such as.

But the wise one did not—he could not, and how thankful we are! How weary we should be if life, in its monotony, were always to be set forth, to be catalogued, in commonplace.

Every book worthy the name must be both like and unlike every other. (And I take it that in this paper we have to do largely with pure literature, as it has been books of that genus, the poets and the writers of imagination, which, so far, have mostly profited the world).

Every book, then, of this sort must be, paradoxically, both like and unlike every other. Every book must speak truth, that is the likeness. But truth, each book in its own way, that the diversity.

Truth combined with an immortal freshness; a force to move a duller world than ours, and the first cause of the power, the life, and the continuance of books.

As to their truth, open the oldest writing in the world (if its guardians will allow you to touch anything so precious). Unfold the dim old roll and read it—(if you can). To be understood at all it must have something to do with the part of the universe we have discovered, and with the creatures of our life, for we know no other. Any book that survives the centuries must be, by some method, true to the laws of this earth. And, if it have to do directly

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with human beings, must "speak of the emotions which are common to all, recording the virtues, the imperfections, the aspirations and the desires of a warm live man, sound and sane."

For a moment glance at the three greatest books that have come to us of a single author, so far as we know, and on a single theme. The "Iliad" of Homer, Dante's "Divine Comedy," and Milton's "Paradise Lost," (all poems, by the way, and conceded to be the greatest single bits of literature even in this age of facts and of minor poets—though I fear, to be called a "minor poet" would have wafted away the divine afloat even even of a Homer, a Dante or a Milton—luckily for us they lived in their own centuries).

As to the truth of these greatest poems, and truth to life. In Homer we find hearty human beings, quite "sound and sane," living on our earth, men of wrath, men and women of beauty and of vanity. Human people of like passions with ourselves or we of this twentieth century, A. D., transplanted to Homer's century, 1000 B. C.

In Dante's "Commedia" the poet apparently believes his vision, and so we believe. And also, as in Homer, we have the mortal picture as well as the immortal poem.

Milton, by a feat of genius, first makes his unearthly epic real, as a necessary beginning. And Satan (the "true hero," as Dryden called him) has qualities which, at least, we know enough of to appreciate.

But, outside this truth to human life and law, these three poems, as we all know, are no more alike than were the three men who wrote them. For back of the words depicting the familiar scene stands the man, the artist, seeing the world in his own way, holding the mirror up to life at his own angle, mystically stamping his book with himself and his style; making it His Book, not by book plate on a flyleaf, but by the very "form and pressure" of himself on every page from cover to cover. By an alchemy, transforming the dull gray page of a printed book into almost a living thing—and why not living? (In our rage to classify all sentient things, to get everything into its proper pigeonhole, we well-nigh have forgotten books.) "As good almost kill a man as a good book," cries the poet startlingly. And have not books the spark of life? Do they not even speak to us, with reproof and approval? Have they not power to lift us into an ecstasy—we who need so much ecstasy to carry us along, or bow us in deepest contrition—we who are defined "neither all saint nor all sinner."

The sacred books lay bare the innermost recesses of the soul and our prayer is a cry. We walk wonderingly with Shakespeare, hardly believing this mind man's. We laugh and weep with the novelists, and again, for our soul's sake, turn a fresh page of new resolutions every day in the year (including New Year's) through the inspiration of Wordsworth and Coleridge and Keats and Tennyson and Arnold and Browning, to say nothing of the poets outside the British(?) language.

But if we cannot quite concede books to be life itself we must admit that they are life's close second: they know a great deal about it; they are acknowledged life's worthy critic.

And if they are not really living they are at least very vital—as vital as anything in the world to us, even as vital as the business of our neighbors (they could hardly be more), and indeed after much the same fashion. We concern ourselves curiously with the personal affairs of books. There is dreadful gossip about Homer's birthplace and about Shakespeare's plays. We fairly pant to know the time of day this one wrote and the manner of that one; the size of the house, the pattern of the inkstand and the pen; and if it be true that these wonderful beings who write books have two eyes and a nose, like the rest of us. We are extremists, we mortals, in this as in most things, and here the cause is plainly our abiding interest in books and our faith in their undying power.

No wonder we grow rapturous (and a little curious, too,) when we feel the thrill of a book, and more—if there be anything more than rapture—when we recollect what all books have done for everyone and will do in their certain accomplishing. Slowly and surely the whole wide world matured through them, as surely as the sun and the wind and the rains of heaven mature the harvests.

For are not our Bibles, books? Our schools, books? Does not all history pack itself between the covers of books, for our profit; and all learning and all wisdom? The unseen powers continually playing about this mortal world, and continually yearning to help, must here find their widest channel of usefulness.

No wonder, we feeble ones, with limited powers of expression, breathe hard when we think of it all and gasp ineffectually. O books! O libraries! O bookshelves! (or some such) and, likely as not, collapse from suppressed emotion as none is expressed.

No wonder the strong ones, the blessed ones, who know what they are talking about, "who can tell the whole mind out," pay splendid tribute to books. Tribute in loftiest language, drawn from deepest wells of feeling. But you are spared. Just here will

be no array of the splendid tributes no dozens of quotations. They are in many books, scattered through all literature, you know them and can find them easily. For literature, being purely intellectual, has that purely intellectual habit of standing aside and viewing itself, and of glorifying itself, when it can do no less.

And is any art with so good reason? An art of which Matthew Arnold could write that, "the aim of our living is to know ourselves and the world and I assert literature to combine the materials which suffice for thus making us know ourselves and the world."

If, as one says of Emerson, and we can get in a book, "the highest and noblest thinking that any man has done," let me ask what purer, what wholesomer air we mortals can draw breath in?

For the conclusion of the whole matter is that we human beings are on this earth to be perfected (much as we human beings dislike to think we need it). This is the sole purpose, and books are this earth's most effective instrument. We are here to be moulded (to use another phase of the figure) into some shape more in harmony than that with which we begin.

Shocking as it is, we are really lumps which must be patted and pinched, and coaxed and caressed into shape. If sometimes we are handled a trifle roughly, pinched by these most effective instruments, no matter, it is part of the process. A distinguished author divides the whole known world into "Barbarians, Philistines and the Populace." (Poor world!) But do not take it to heart. It may be well to swallow truth unsalted sometimes.

If Carlyle be disagreeable and many a philosopher disrespectful, let it pass. We may find the sweeter picture, though not necessarily the truer, the gentle touch and the caress, in some charming hero or heroine, in whose country all the bad die young (though, to be sure, nowadays novelists cling distressingly close to the more usual rule that all the bad live on). Or again for our delectation, we have sight of our human selves bathed in the celestial fire of the poet's fancy, till we hardly know our picture.

But, truly, more of this world's foolishness has been done away with through books than we wot of—and will be done away with, reasonably supposing that what has been, will be.

The book "Don Quixote" put an end to absurd tales of chivalry. The satire of "The Dunciad" to something else, and so Molière, and so Dickens, with his pathos and his humor—ah, the humorists! We cannot estimate the good they do, these lords of smiles who keep the world so round and rosy, dimpling not wrinkling it. They are always laughing at something and so overcoming a host of unnecessary evils. Possibly a certain very modern American humorist may overcome slang. [George Ade.]

Stories of animals wring our hearts, and we rise from the reading with a new view of the place of animals in creation. Indeed our tears may drown out forever the sportsman's instinct within us.

Books on the trees and the forests may change lawless beings whose "souls are gangsaws" (as the president of this Federation has said), into men with souls of the regulation order. And our trees, unmolested wantonly, may wave on fulfilling their living destiny.

Instinctively a good book raises the tone of the world. It will in spite of itself. It is part of its genius.

As Dante must needs end with the "Paradiso" and Milton add the "Paradise Regained," so all good writing leads to the highest, the purest thought of its time.

And indeed it would be a strange case, a strange comment on humanity, if books were not the most powerful agent for humanity's uplifting, as every human thing, from time immemorial, has been said in prose or sung in verse. Here is contained all the sense, nonsense, common sense and ultra-sense of all the ages. Oral things slip away; it is well they have been indelibly inscribed. For though we have abundant evidence in believing the tongue "a world of iniquity," yet the tongue crystallized in a book, and after deliberate thinking becomes even "our guide, philosopher and friend." Our true friend, not fearing to strike every note of our being. Our wise friend, to carry us even out of our being, for our refreshment; out of ourselves, that somewhat tiresome self with which perforce we must keep such close company all the three-score years and ten.

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It is through books that we mortals feel the past, that we hope for the future, and that the present loiters its instant richer, fuller, better.

Someone amazed at the power of them cries out: "If a man have the love of reading let him thank Heaven and make the most of it!" In the amazement it is put brusquely, this precious means. Precious, because the end is that our reading tomorrow, ay, today, may carry us into fresh realms of the infinite—realms undreamed of before, never to be forgotten after.

A synopsis only can be given of the paper of Miss Elizabeth Packard, of Ebell Club, Oakland, upon, "Is Prize Fiction to be the Keynote of the Twentieth Century?"

The demand for a story is universal to all literatures and dates from the beginning of history. Until two centuries ago poetry was its favorite form. The epic has passed, the drama has given its best gifts to the novel.

The modern novel was an impossibility until the spirit of individualism had triumphed. It is the expression of that spirit and of the modern interest in, and responsibility for, the lives of our fellow being. It has shown a steady evolution from the study of externals to the study of character, its development and interplay. It has become more and more true to fact in accordance with the scientific spirit.

Because of the universality of the desire to study other lines at close range, because of the increasing demands that make us seek recreation, not labor, in the bulk of our reading, because the novel alone pre-eminently expresses the combination of individualism and altruism, because it is attaining a scientific accuracy in accordance with the spirit of the age, because of the marked sanity and virility of the novels that are preluding the century, we feel confident that Prize Fiction will be the keynote of the twentieth as it has been for the last half of the nineteenth century literature.

Mabel Thayer Gray's paper was upon "American Women Writers of the Present Day." Miss Gray is also of the Oakland Ebell.

An article recently has appeared in print concerning the most wonderful invention of the age. It is a marvelous machine, which, if you but press the button, will project you instantaneously, and without personal discomfort, into the middle of the next century.

Such a device seemed absolutely necessary for a proper consideration of my subject, but as the machines are still very costly and the Federation does not defray our expenses, I was unable to procure one. But we are too near for a proper appreciation of the woman writer of today.

There is a vast chorus singing to us, but we cannot hear well because we are too near—in the very front rows, in fact. We applaud the chosen soloists and send them floral tributes of praise, but future generations in the rear seats may discover many a prima donna, now singing a subordinate part, or getting her training in the chorus.

The number of the singers surprises us and may be estimated by the fact that a prominent literary magazine has considered worthy of review during the last twenty years over 40,000 books, a very large proportion of which are American.

Previous to the middle of this century the masculine sex had reigned supreme—but from a recent list made of 150 of the greatest authors living today in America (the United States) it is discovered that there is one woman deserving of honor to every five men, and this disparity is likely to decrease in future in view of the large amount of reading done by women, the spread of higher education among them, and the literary activity of their clubs. Our review emphasizes the two decades, so that we may merely mention a few of the important writers who have lived into, or even through the last twenty years, but have done their most important work before.

Among them are Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Elizabeth Stoddard, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Constance Fenimore Woolson, Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, all of whom are representative fiction writers.

Emily Dickinson also wrote during this period, and Helen

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Hunt Jackson, probably our greatest woman poet, was cut off in the midst of her work.

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The tendency of American letters is toward localization. The nature of the government with its self-governing states is conducive to this, as is also the vast expanse of the country. San Francisco and New York are farther apart than Paris and Damascus, and in the United States are living almost as many groups of people as in Europe, although with less different characteristics. The result is a localized literature. We have the "Songs of the Hoosier Poet," "Creole Romances," "Negro Dialect Sketches," "Stories of New England Life," and of "Georgia Crackers" and "Tennessee Mountaineers," in fact every type of American people from Colonial days to the recent "early times" in Alaska, and the end is not yet.

All taken together, these make an illustrated history of our country resulting in a literature, richer in local color, and therefore more strikingly national than that of any other modern country.

This localization seems a convenient basis for a review. Almost every field has been opened by men, but women have been their worthy successors and many are their compeers.

Mary Wilkins and Sarah Orne Jewett have faithfully pictured humble home-life in New England. Miss Wilkins's quaint characters are universally known, and in a recent voting contest, through a magazine, she was declared the greatest woman writer in America, seconded by Margaret Deland.

Mrs. Catherwood has reproduced in romance the history of the Northwest, and Miss French (better known as Octave Thanet) has successfully drawn the farmers and mechanics of Iowa and Arkansas in her "Western Towntypes," and "The Heart of Toil" in which the Nebraskans are graphically presented to us is by Mrs. Peattie.

The Pacific coast is not behind the Middle states and the East in furnishing writers of note, some of whom have perpetuated the remembrance of the early Spanish and Indian days and life in the mining camps, while some have won fame with other than local topics. California numbers among her daughters (besides Helen Hunt Jackson, whose early death was a sad loss),

Gertrude Atherton, who is almost the only one to choose her characters from the early Spanish settlers. She has taken nearly all of her heroines from California, in spite of which she claims she is less read here than in any other part of the United States. Also Flora Haines Loughead, "The Abandoned Claim"; Ella Sterling Cummings, "Story of the Files," and proudly we name, Kate Douglas Wiggin Riggs, while Ella Higginson writes on the shores of Puget Sound.

In the increased activity which has been going on during the last twenty years the South has played an important part, indeed the principal part, and out of twenty-four Southern writers of novels and short stories in 1900, fourteen were women. Tennessee gives us Miss Murfree, first known as Chas. Egbert Craddock, who holds a high place of honor. She has made the isolated plateau of her state familiar to the country at large. She knows the Tennessee mountains and the Tennessee people and their dialect thoroughly, and tells us of them in a simple, graceful style that is almost photographic. Her contributions are of the soil, and no one can deny to her the epithet "American."

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, in the latest addition to her long list of books gives us one of the finest of modern characters, Tom de Willoughby. Whatever else in the book may be severely criticised, "Tom de Willoughby" stands complete.

From Louisiana come several rivals to Mr. Cable. Since Miss Alice Dunbar, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart and Miss Grace King have written their charming stories of Creole life. Miss King has also given us in "De Soto and His Men in the Land of Florida," a work noteworthy for uniting historical accuracy with a brilliant, stirring narrative.

Miss Sarah Barnwell Elliott, in her stories of Tennessee and Georgia, has psychologically and effectively treated many Southern questions.

The sweet singer from Alabama, Miss Howard Weeden, has given us in her "Bandana Ballads" and "Songs of the Old South," truthful pen pictures of the old-time Negro. There is probably no author today who preserves better than she the sentiment, humor and feeling of the plantation darkey.

Miss Mary Johnston reached the mark of fame at a single bound with her "Prisoners of Hope," and even gained ground with "To Have and to Hold," and her position seems likely to be a permanent one. Her style is so easy and simple you are entirely unaware of it until some fascinating bit of description makes you see the whole landscape and feel the gloom of the forest. She is a born story teller with an exuberant imagination and gives us thrilling romances which, although one exciting incident closely follows another, always stop short of sensationalism.

While Miss Johnston has brought back to us the manner and the spirit of colonial times in Virginia Miss Ellen Glasgow's story "The Voice of the People," deals with contemporaneous life in the same state. This is considered the most sympathetic and accurate description of life in the South of the present generation that has yet been published and her success in dealing with the poor white crackers and the proud Southern gentry has made her the compeer of Thomas Nelson Page.

Benj. Wells in the "Forum" says: "Taken as a whole the work of the women must be pronounced to be as artistic, as strong, as effective and as bold in its dealing with the social problems that vex the South as is that of the men."

During the last twenty-five years a new school of letters has sprung up which must be considered irrespective of locality. These are the out of doors writers which bring us charming sketches of nature and wholesome breezes from the woods. Miss Edith M. Thomas has written some excellent out of doors poetry and Miss Sarah Jewett has many delicate touches of nature. The list is long but at the head stands Olive Thorne Miller with her charming studies of animal and bird life, "Little Folks in Feather and Fur," "Little Brothers of the Air," "Nesting," etc. The works of this school are very numerous and are contributions to genuine literature. Our later poets are many and some are remarkable. Miss Edith M. Thomas, Imogen Guiney, Gertrude Hall—whose work is essentially artistic, all that comes from her pen is extremely delicate and fine—Mrs Ella Wheeler Wilcox have all written poetry of a high order.

There is one field of literature in which Americans excel and that is in the writing of short stories. Sarah Orne Jewett, Mary E. Wilkins, Alice Dunbar, Mrs. Davis, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Sarah B. Elliott, Mrs. Whitelock, are among those who show the short story at its best.

Women essayists who have recently won distinction are Miss Agnes Repplier, Miss Edith Thomas, Miss Imogen Guiney, Miss Mary Tracy Earle, all of whom have something to say and a style in which to say it. In a comparison of English and American literature juvenile works in America are far in the lead. Mrs. Bur-

nett stands at the head of the list. Miss Dashan has lately come into prominence in this department and has written some charming stories for children.

"Is American humor dead?" mournfully inquires one critic. This writer needs either a physician or a new cook—and I would advise, if his digestion is not already impaired, that he be given a good dinner, and then some of Ruth McEnery Stuart's stories. He could not then fail to find the fun in them or in some of Mary Wilkins's books. Ask him also if he have ever in all of American literature found any more wholesome fun than is in Kate Douglas Wiggin Riggs's three books of Penlope's travels. To be sure the humor is less boisterous than it was in the two decades previous, but it is even more brilliant for being polished and refined.

Other writers at present in the public eye are, Mrs. Edith Wharton, whose "The Greater Inclination" has been termed a masterpiece of modern Anglo-Saxon fiction, Mrs. De Koven, Mrs. Burton Harrison and Miss Lillian Bell, who may be classed as a rising humorist.

In this limited time it is impossible to mention more than a few of the many women who are helping to make the nation's literature, but will you complete the list by each adding your favorite authors, for every successful writer has found a responsive echo in some mind and heart.

Jessica B. Peixotto of San Francisco read an able paper upon "Libraries and Culture," which was followed by an interesting discussion that closed the afternoon.

Ours is an age of libraries. Time was when a collection of books was the exclusive privilege of a sovereign or at any rate of a special class. Today, there are few homes in free America that cannot boast at least of a bookshelf; few cities of any size wherein there are no private circulating and free public libraries at your service. Trains hurry books to order from "book-lovers libraries" all over the country; automobiles bring them to your door; money has today little to do with getting at books. He who really desires to read is rarely not obliged to wait long before his book is in his hands. With 5000 free circulating libraries in the country, and Carnegie steadily adding to that number, the United States proves to the world that it has adopted the creed, that it is one of the functions of government to supply its citizens with books, and such

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THE STUDENT'S REFERENCE BUREAU.

Organized November, 1897, under the auspices of the Chicago Woman's Club, has for its purpose to meet the needs of students, public speakers and writers, who are either at a distance from libraries or have not the necessary time to collect data for their work. Data for writing papers—Programs—Bibliographies—Books purchased—Questions answered—Statistical information, etc. Circulars sent on application. Address STUDENT'S REFERENCE BUREAU, CHICAGO WOMAN'S CLUB, 203 MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.

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a creed is based on the other creed, that books are beneficial for all.

There are left, I believe, a few persons who still debate that point; there are still voices raised now and again, against the indiscriminate scattering of free libraries over the country. They call them the source of half knowledge, the cause of an overdose of literary superficiality which stunts thought and action. These people will tell us of the adages about books, which like friends, should be few and well chosen. They will urge the desirability of making a man strive for that which he is to enjoy; the futility of putting into the hands of the half educated, as the libraries tend to do, books which as a rule, only create a desire to contradict and confute the established social code. But, on the other hand there is the majority who claim that in the library, especially the free library, lies the hope of the nation. The school, it is urged, can reach the youth of the land; the library can bring guidance and inspiration to all classes and ages. It is in the free library, say some of the most thoughtful who argue this way, that is our hope for making homogeneous, the heterogeneous groups into which immigration divides our population. It is the free libraries which offer the shyest ignorance equality with the most confident scholarship.

We all, I make no doubt, support the latter doctrine. I take it for granted that all here assembled believe in books—and libraries are collected books—as a means to cultivate mind and body and to add strength and beauty to life; but I hope we are all equally agreed that merely providing libraries is not enough. That the mere fact of a large number of libraries in the country will not prove the United States to be the most cultured nation in the world. The thought I would bring to this afternoon's discussion is this: Because we can proudly tell ourselves that the United States has today the more of books placed at the disposal of its citizens than any other civilized nation it does not follow that this is the sign and guarantee of a cultured nation. I hope you will agree with me that a large reading public does not prove a cultured public, and the question I would discuss with you is this: How can we so act that the libraries of our country shall be the real factors to a true culture?

Culture is a debatable word. But a century ago it was only in metaphor that it was associated with the education of man; today it is current usage to speak of the culture of a man or a nation. I fancy, however, that the intent of the word is not always clear. It seems to me that culture is too often made to correspond with cleverness. When we meet some one who is adequate to the requirements—rarely too exacting—made upon him, one who is never stupid, who never fails in good taste and an "instinctive" feeling for what is elegant and refined, one who abhors pedantry, who takes gaiety lightly yet seriously and takes little thought beyond, we are apt to call that person cultured; we should call him clever. Culture is wider, deeper than that. Matthew Arnold has put it so well that I cannot do better than give you the definition of culture in his words. Culture, he says, "is the acquainting ourselves with the best that has been known and said in the world and thus with the history of the human spirit."

Now I venture to assert that the libraries of this country are as yet far from aiding to bring about any such culture in a generalized sense. Before they can do that the current ideal in relation to books and to culture must alter. Wiser than I have repeated it so often that I need only state it, that the mass of the Americans today are essentially the people of half knowledge—unleavened bread, Robert Grant has cleverly dubbed them.

If this be true it is largely because, for the major part of those who now use these libraries, they are exclusively a source of recreation. When the average man or woman—perhaps most emphatically the woman—wants to add to his or her present store of knowledge, he or she is apt to want to learn by the ears, so to speak, than by the eyes; is apt to choose the royal road to knowledge, which the countless lecturers are today so ubiquitously ready to furnish. When they want to be amused or to add to their social accomplishments they go to the library. I am told that the call at the libraries is five to one in favor of fiction.

Far be it from me to imply that reading of imaginative literature is to be decried. To exclude the exciting, the stirring, the imaginative from our reading would be to reduce life, for many of us, to a dreary, mechanical round. Books may and should be used for a pastime, but not only for a pastime. I venture to believe, however, that they take that aspect for the average member of a circulating library. "My mamma wants a book," the librarian tells me, is always to be translated "My mamma wants a novel."

The library, then, is an indispensable adjunct to culture. It is a potential source of culture, but the mere fact of the existence of many libraries, home, private, circulating or free, does not make true culture certain.

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I do not wish to seem merely negative and so I will venture a solution to the question of how, given a large number of libraries, these can be certainly the means to culture.

My answer is, take the libraries to the schools. It is the grandest truism of our national life that the American commonwealth rests upon the schoolhouse. It is to the school that I believe we must look for the true inspiration as to the proper use of libraries.

Up to the present the school has not recognized its duty to teach early the use of libraries. Today a different spirit is abroad. In many schools children have already been shown that to read one book, to draw from one source of knowledge or one type of literature is to fall short of real culture. The library has come not only to the university but to the secondary and grammar schools. It is there that it should have been long ago. It is there that every right thinking man and woman should aid it to go today. It should be the first interest of every one who aims to aid thoughtfully to the well being of the community life to see that libraries, small but varied and wisely chosen, are not only in every village but in every schoolhouse in the nation. The need for auxiliary books to supplement the bald facts which the day's routine furnishes should early be made clear. The futility and limitation of the ordinary text-book will then be happily apparent. When all our schools shall have been properly supplied with a small but sound working library, when the right ideal of culture has thus been early implanted in the mind, then and not until then the libraries of our nation can, with some ground for certainty, be regarded as a positive proof of a broad national culture.

The present indiscriminate use of libraries brings little but mental dissipation to the mass of readers, and is only helpful in so far as mental dissipation is better than physical dissipation. How much better will be the positive stimulation of a healthy relation to the best literature which the new education will teach by force of establishing a habit. When the schools shall, by a universal use of reference libraries, have wisely shaped the habits of the growing youth of the country, then the library will be the final adjunct for developing and completing during life that man of disciplined intellect and regulated emotion whom we call the cultured man.

The last busy day was Friday and, notwithstanding the three preceding days of arduous work, the interest of the delegates seemed to increase as the closing hour drew near.

The first paper of the morning was the report of the bureau of reciprocity given by its chairman, Mrs. Edwin C. Southworth, of Sanger. She said:

Part of the reciprocity report has already been presented to the club women of the state in the little pamphlet sent out last fall; the interest in this branch of club work is still constantly increasing and much new material has been received since the pamphlet was printed. The chairman has received 190 letters in connection with this work, and has written 225. Twenty-six clubs have contributed papers to the bureau, and many others have sent year books, copies of by-laws and constitution and monthly calendars. Twenty-three different clubs have been furnished material, some of them several times. There are fifty-six manuscripts now in the bureau; of these five are from the Northern district, sixteen from the San Francisco district, six from the Alameda district, ten from the San Joaquin, nineteen from the Los Angeles and one from the San Diego. It will be seen that the papers are about in proportion to the number of clubs in each district, which shows a general interest in the work. Clubs unable to carry out a pre-arranged program have made good use of material from the bureau. Several clubs have a reciprocity day once or twice a year, the entire program being taken up in reading papers from other clubs, along their special line of work.

On looking over the year's work it seems almost the happiest and best that could have been undertaken. The making acquainted through year book, papers, letters of inquiry, the big club and the little club, the old club and the new, the city club and the country club, cannot help but have a stimulating effect upon our club life. What a power for good this work may become if it can have the hearty co-operation of every club in the state. Let us share with generous affection our talents and insight, be mutually helpful. You who are so fortunate as to live near the great universities, who have the benefit of splendid libraries, of the best plays, of fine musical and literary talent, to give you inspiration and help in your club work, to you the bureau may not have so much to offer, but give, give freely, of your very best. There are many splendid women in this big state of ours who are hungry for even a taste of the good things you enjoy in such abundance. If you could realize how much this work has been appreciated by club women in isolated districts and in the country towns it would be unnecessary to make any further request for material for the bureau.

The reciprocity work was new to every member of the bureau, and as we all know pioneering is much more difficult than following a well-beaten track; we thank everyone who has helped or encouraged us in our work; we are under special obligations to Mrs. W. W. Stilson, whose wise council has been ever at our service, and in conclusion we will quote from some notes taken at the Indiana State Federation: "The object of a bureau of reciprocity is to make clubs mutually helpful, it should be a storehouse of information. The reciprocity idea is not what we give but what we share. It is the perfect fruit of federation. Federation and reciprocity are synonymous terms. They mean the greatest good to the greatest number. It is the commerce of ideas. If the heart be truly ready for the service the opportunity will be found."

The interesting report of the traveling library committee of the Los Angeles district was made by the chairman of the committee, Mabel D. Pettigrew:

The story of the birth and growth of the free traveling library enterprise in the Los Angeles district is a brief one.

The birth took place in the heart and mind of Mrs. W. T. Lewis in the summer of 1900. At first it was just a thought for the Los Angeles Ebell, of which Mrs. Lewis was the then newly elected president.

The thought gradually took form and shape, and became a substantial, practical birth case, filled with fifty well-selected books, which Mrs. Lewis, with characteristic generosity, presented to the Ebell.

In presenting this case to the Ebell Mrs. Lewis gave that which was of still greater value to the society, an altruistic impulse and a feeling of interest in and responsibility for this particular branch of service.

After consultation with the Los Angeles district vice-president, Mrs. C. N. Flint, it was deemed advisable that the case be turned over at once to the State Federation officers as it was a line of work especially recommended by them and which, from the nature of their position, they were able to handle in a much broader manner than the single society could handle it.

To take charge of this work Mrs. Flint appointed a traveling library committee, consisting of the following representatives of the four largest clubs of Los Angeles: Mrs. E. T. Pettigrew, Los Angeles Ebell, chairman; Mrs. Granville McGowan, Ruskin Club; Mrs. Sherman Page, Wednesday Morning Club; and Mrs. Frank Gibson, Friday Morning Club.

This committee, after much deliberation, decided to order a dozen cases made, trusting to the generosity of the individual clubs of the district to come forward and both pay for and fill these cases. The trust has been more than justified. The club of women of the Los Angeles district have filled each and every one of those cases with good, well-bound books and already have enough books on hand for another case. They have also furnished the committee with many boxes and barrels of magazines to send out with the bookcases.

The committee has been the recipient of several gifts of money to be used in the purchase of special books applied for. Mr. W. H. Mitchell furnished the money to purchase several works on practical mining for the use of the Randsburg miners. Mrs. J. D. Hooker gave the money to purchase a case of books on Mexican and Californian history for the use of the Women's Club of Avalon, Catalina Island. Mrs. Lewis also furnished a case of books to go to Japan.

We have found that the people in the mining, rural and other thinly populated districts read little, not from lack of desire to read or intelligence to appreciate, but from lack of facilities. To furnish these facilities, thereby helping to promote individual happiness, advancement and general good citizenship is the work of the traveling library, a work which is as pregnant of good for those who give as for those who receive.

The committee begs leave to report in a nutshell the placing in active circulation, in locations where they are doing immeasurable good, about six hundred volumes.

Mrs. Lou V. Chapin presented the report of the committee on education. She stated that recognizing that the California Club of this city was the leader in civic advancement, the committee had issued a leaflet containing suggestions for work, such as libraries for firemen and messenger boys, playgrounds for children, beautifying of cities and towns and civil service reform and care of juvenile offenders.

Afterward, Mrs. Chapin, who is the Pacific coast representative of the CLUB WOMAN, spoke with vigor and clearness on "Civil Service Reform." She said in part:

The extension of the merit rule to civil appointments since the establishment of the system, fifteen years ago, has placed seventy-five thousand employes of the government under its working instead of the thirteen thousand originally included in its operation. The duty of the club woman is maintaining what has already been accomplished, and forwarding its extension to every branch of the federal government, excepting only that which formulates its policy.

Mrs. Chapin pointed out the dangers of government ownership of public utilities without a developed civil service. These were stated to be the increased power of the boss and corruption in political control. The shame of having state institutions, penal, reformatory and charitable, under political control was emphasized and the convention urged to take action.

Mrs. Chapin also strongly urged the formation of a state board of charities, non-partisan in character, to take entire charge of the reformatories and prisons.

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Mrs. Florence Porter, of Los Angeles, presented a letter from Caroline S. Severance, of Los Angeles, affectionately known as the "Club Mother of the State." The letter closed as follows:

Let me then give you, dear women, from my height of years, my hearty Godspeed, one and all, and my sincere congratulations that you have been found worthy of this noble service to the broad cause of human welfare so that nothing which teaches and promotes that welfare can be foreign to you. You will, I am sure, justify this faith and these congratulations, dear women of the state biennial.

Your in enduring bonds,

CAROLINE SEYMOUR SEVERANCE.

A rising vote of thanks was given Madam Severance.

By unanimous consent Mrs. Luther Scroggs, of the Nome Club, Alaska, was asked to address the convention. She said:

I desire to say for the first club in Nome, Alaska, that this club is made up of women from every state in the Union and that our work has largely been social culture and home culture. In this far northern and lonely place, 150 miles from the Cape Prince of Wales and less than two degrees from the Arctic Circle, we do not need sermonizing and philosophy, and long drawn out ethics, but we need human sympathy, home culture and social culture being our hardest questions today. Some one says, "It is very lonely up there," but we think a great deal of each other and our home meetings are very pleasing. This picture is one that we had taken one afternoon, taken by a member of the club, at one of our receptions. The reception was not held in a hall, but in a little home—two rooms. We had to go outside while the little refreshments were prepared in doors. We stood outside while the refreshments were spread and our picture was taken at that time. There are three clubs in Nome. When I went to Nome I went prepared to organize the Sunshine Club. We need sunshine in Nome for there are eight months of the year that we have none there. I spent the summer in Telly and Nome. The city of Telly is seventy-five miles north of Nome on the coast, and the population consists of four hundred people, and I have the honor of being the teacher of the furthestest northern government public school for white children on the continent. It is not a new work to me—school teaching—because I had long been a teacher, but we also had coming under our hands the native life which is a very interesting thing. I cannot bear to let the opportunity pass of speaking to better our members of this club. I want our women to know that they were mentioned here in this Federation. (Applause.) The success of this club has largely been maintained by members from San Francisco, California women. One of the most able and the kindest working woman we have with us is a woman from San Francisco, but there are representatives from every state in the Union. They bring from their club life wherever they have been, help to us.

The convention voted its greetings to the club at Nome, to be borne by Mrs. Scroggs.

The committee on forestry reported, through its chairman, Mrs. J. G. Lemmon, who said:

When a letter from the president of your Federation reached me, announcing my selection as chairman of a committee to take the work of forestry in charge, I was overwhelmed with the thought of its responsibility and my unfitness for the position. Memory flew rapidly along highways and byways, over deserts and plains, through forests and fields, to hundreds of deep shades, rugged and densely forested regions, and knowing too well the ruin already wrought—destruction still going on by axe and saw, and, worse, the terrible forest fires, that, single-handed and alone, my comrade husband and I had fought and checked again and again in pure pity for the grand forest sentinels. With years in this nature-school of varied experiences, the thought of trying to lead and influence to any worthy result, the majority of women, who hardly knew one forest trail, this rapid retrospect caused me to exclaim to my comrade, "I dare not accept the blazing of a trail in this new field for women." He replied: "Think well before you decide. You know the exceptional opportunities you have had. Recall, if you can, during our twenty years of study and explorations in the forests from the Mexican borders to British America, how many women have you met equally interested in this line of research?" In imagination again I sat, well braced against the trunk of a pinus murryana on the shores picturesque Webber Lake, sketch-board and water-colors in hand, and recalled the one incident of ten or more years ago. "Yes," I exclaimed, in triumph, "do you not remember the young lady-enthusiast who called frequently at our camp, sometimes alone, but oftener attended by a young gentleman, who seemed to gather enthusiasm upon the subject of the

close study of the difference between the two-leaved pine and the three-leaved pine, the size and form of the beautiful cones, taking them from her hand, learning all about them through the light from the fair maiden's eyes?" "Yes, I recall her. She soon after married the devotee, who proved to be a Presbyterian minister."

My comrade and forest lover continued earnestly: "This is a great field in which women could lend intelligent and far-reaching influence through club work if they would. Here is the call to help in saving our great forest endowment. A great opportunity is yours. The club women," he argued, "will set about the subject thoroughly, and naturally desire to know more closely about the trees, that they may bring their strongest influence to the work, and so become a more effective power among men,

'If thou hast something bring thy goods
If thou art something bring thy soul'

to this great work." Who could stand against such challenge to courage?

Yielding to the argument, I at once set about an outline of work that was in due time submitted to your executive board. You honored my effort by printing one thousand copies of an eight-page booklet entitled, "Some Hints Upon Forestry," which was widely distributed among the club women of the state.

I now beg to submit the last year's work of the forestry committee, including the reports of what has been accomplished and what is proposed to be done by many of the clubs.

My associate, Mrs. G. T. Greenleaf of Redlands, as delegate also from her club to the convention, has reported the work of that club together with a summary of the work and interest manifested throughout the district of San Diego. She writes: "We cannot report great things accomplished, but a deep interest in forestry is taken by almost our entire community and a good deal of individual work done." Mrs. Greenleaf has prepared a fine, comprehensive lecture upon the subject, and by invitation, during the past year, has delivered it before several appreciative audiences, arousing much interest and enthusiasm, and will deliver it before this convention, and I am sure you will profit by her eloquent presentation of our loved topic.

My other associate and co-worker, Mrs. M. D. Sherman, of the Fresno Wednesday Club, writes: "The Wednesday Club celebrated Oct. 31, 1900, by reading papers and a general discussion. This year's club calendar has set apart April 23, when each of the twenty-five members will talk for five minutes on forestry.

"By my request," she continues, "Mr. Smythe was invited to speak at an afternoon session of the Farmer's Institute, upon forestry. The ladies of Fresno filled the house and entered freely into the general discussion. Some months later Mr. Smythe was advertised to speak on Irrigation before the Chamber of Commerce, but the club women turned out in large numbers and wanted to hear more about forestry, and so the address was changed to that subject." Mrs. Sherman voices the sentiments of the people of her district by adding: "The forests and big tree regions are the outing places during the summer season of this sun-smitten San Joaquin Valley. All love the big trees and greatly fear their loss. Many of the San Joaquin Federation clubs have a 'Forestry Day' on their calendars." Besides making addresses in behalf of forestry Mrs. Sherman has done much in practical ways to encourage reforestation and tree-planting, sending many packages of seed to Arizona and Nevada for planting the "Eucalyptus robusta." She further reports, "Ours seem to be the only locality in California

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The California Club speaks in no uncertain tones:

Forestry work in the California Club commenced with an attempt to have a part of the tract of land known as the "Big Basin" set aside or purchased as a public park.

Correspondence was opened with Mr. Pinchot, the government forester, and on March 8, 1899, letters were received from him advising us of proper methods of procedure and offering his help. Plans were formulated for going to work when the danger threatening the Calaveras Grove presented itself, and in the greater and more pressing work the Big Basin Park was pushed somewhat into the background or held in abeyance. In the meantime the Sem-pervirens Club took up the work, and the California Club brought out its force to work and help save the Calaveras Grove. That work is a matter of record.

The forestry section of the California Club was organized Oct. 4, 1901. Thus far its work has been investigation of the situation, studying the problems and trying to find in what direction its energies could best be applied.

Letters have been written to organizations having a similar object with a view to establishing a feeling of mutual good-will and helpfulness.

The first work undertaken was the securing and planting of trees in San Francisco, on Van Ness avenue between Bush and Pine streets. This block is being improved as an object lesson with a view to farther appropriations and extended work. Knowledge of the fact that an appropriation of \$5000 had been made by the supervisors for the purpose of planting trees on Van Ness avenue came to the members of the forestry section, also that the appropriation would lapse unless used within a short period. By gaining the endorsement of Mr. McLaren, superintendent of parks, and interesting members of the board of public work, promise was secured that work should begin at once.

An earnest effort is being made to interest the owners of certain property on Lagunitas Creek, in Marion county, in stopping the wasteful and reckless cutting of timber and all other vegetation even to the edge of the stream. Strong representations have been made to the parties, but a contract with wood choppers stands in the way of accomplishing much, although something may yet be done.

There has been considerable rejoicing recently in the forestry section of the California Club at another forward step in the interest of the Calaveras big trees. Mrs. Alexander D. Sharon, the acknowledged leader in this matter, received a note last week from Congressman S. D. Wood inclosing a copy of the "big tree bill" introduced by him December 13. The second section of this document reads:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be and is hereby authorized to purchase the said lands at a sum not exceeding \$125,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay for said lands."

The next section and the following gives the secretary sixty days after the passage of the bill to make the purchase. At the expiration of this time condemnation proceedings may be instituted.

The bill provides that after acquiring the sequoias, they shall take the status of Yellowstone Park.

At the last session of Congress, when the big trees came up for first consideration, the Speaker said that he would not let it pass unless the California Legislature passed a bill which would enable the state of California to assume control and management of the big tree park. The bill does not refer to these conditions, but the omission was intentional, because Congressman Wood felt that if that attitude were still sustained, amending would be a simple matter.

The object now before the section, to the accomplishment of which the members have pledged their best effort is in helping to establish a school of forestry at the state university. Correspondence has been opened with various persons in authority on the subject, the general opinion being that it can be accomplished only by securing an appropriation from the state Legislature. If this is

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attempted it will require the endorsement and support of every person in the state interested in forests, in order to carry it to a successful conclusion.

The Contemporary Club of San Francisco:

All the work we have done has been purely educational. You remember that you have addressed us and then we had the pleasure of our visit at Lemmon Herbarium to hear Prof. Lemmon. Further than that the papers presented by club members have been general in their outline. Dr. Schultz has also addressed the club on "Forestry." The summary for the Contemporary Club work in forestry has thus far been a seeking for knowledge and information upon the subject. We find that it needs time to make good work possible.

I gladly add personal testimony to the continued enthusiasm and the commendable degree of knowledge of the subject evinced by this active club.

Club of Berkeley, Mrs. Katherine Freeman, chairman of the civic section in Town and Gown Club, reports as follows:

The work undertaken for the year is the planting of suitable roadside trees in the town of Berkeley. We have had two fine papers by Dr. W. L. Jepson of the botanical department of the State University, and four or five meetings of the section concerning this work of outlining a plan, which will soon be published. Roadside tree planting is a work that will necessarily be slow in development, but with ultimate great results for the improvement of Berkeley.

Ebell Club, Oakland:

Forestry study has claimed attention in the natural science section. During the past two years as curator of the section I have given ten familiar talks upon forest preservation, the growth of trees and how to distinguish the different species, following the outline of the booklet "Some Hints upon Forestry." The general club was invited to listen to a lecture upon the great interior redwood, sequoia Washingtoniana, its habits and growth, by Mrs. and Mr. J. M. Hutchings, who have lived many years in and near the giants of the forests. A lecture upon the coast redwood, sequoia sempervirens, was given before the club by Prof. J. G. Lemmon, making a total of twelve lectures and familiar talks. Other sections of the Ebell have given several appointed days to the subject. It has proved of interest to many of the members of this large club. The aim has been to awaken an interest especially in helping save the "big trees," as well as to turn attention to the destruction of so many forest sections by reckless cutting down and by lawless campers in not extinguishing their fires. Much attention has been given to forestry study.

The corresponding secretary of the Ebell, Los Angeles, Mrs. E. A. Prayer, reports great interest in the subject is shown by the club. An excellent paper written by Mrs. Campbell Johnston, who is a member of the forestry commission, was read by Mrs. C. N. Flint, at a general meeting of the club last year, and a discussion followed. On March 31 of the present year a report is to be given upon forestry followed by a discussion, and probably papers on the subject may be read.

The Friday Morning Club reports:

In December 1901, the Hon. T. P. Lukens, of Pasadena, addressed the members upon "The Value of Forestry to Southern California." The address was followed by an interesting discussion, and was the means of arousing great interest in the club.

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JANUARY 27, 1902.

My Dear Mrs. Lemmon,—The clubs of Riverside are interested in forestry, and last year, previous to the meeting of the state Legislature, the senator and assemblyman were importuned to do all they could to prevent the destruction of the forests in our state.

Our afternoon program devoted to this subject has been postponed to January 30, too late to report. Looking forward to your full report upon this most interesting subject, I am,

Yours cordially,

MARY E. DARLING.

Pomona Woman's Club reports through its president, Mrs. I. N. Sanborn:

In reference to the clubs of Pomona, they have not much to report. Last year we wrote to our assemblyman, Mr. Boynton, bespeaking his best efforts to aid in saving the big trees from the axe, also to the same effect to our state senator, Mr. Currier. The response was a promise to do all possible. We have also aided when we could the interest which is so warm and active in forestry in our own city. I wish we could report more effective work, but it is all that we could well do in this most important work.

On January 24, 1902, the Woman's Club of Carpinteria writes:

"We have not taken up the subject of forestry, being new in the Federation work and hardly know what is expected of us, but in accord with the request of the president of the California Federation of Women's Clubs, I am directed by our club president to report to you. (Mrs. Delia L. Ellery, secretary.) By return mail "Some Hints upon Forestry" was sent with an encouraging letter.

The Woodland Shakespeare Club reports it has united its strength with the farmer's institute to be held in this city on January 31, when a comprehensive lecture is to be given by a Stanford professor, and the club has made the special effort of gaining an intermission of the school to permit teachers and pupils to profit thereby.

"Hanford Woman's Club intends to do something practical," writes the Bakersfield "Echo." "It is intended to make the road between Hanford and Lemoore, a distance of ten miles, an avenue lined with shade trees, with a roadway that will be a credit to the county. The ladies are to be heartily commended in their work." The secretary of the club adds: "This is all the Hanford Woman's Club has done this year in forestry. The Annona and Lemoore Women's Clubs join with us in this work. We will plant out umbrella trees interspersed with palms."

Many other verbal reports have been given in showing that interest in great work of forest study is growing in women's federated clubs all over the state. Nearly all of the clubs that formed the beginning of the Federation, forty in number, with several of the many that have since joined the State Federation have taken up the subject. The effort has been made to reach all the clubs as soon as possible with "Some Hints upon Forestry," and in this way call their attention to the desire on the part of the state executive board and committee on forestry.

It has been the aim of the committee on forestry to give clear information and summon conscientious activity in this new line of work for women. As chairman, I have hoped to help awaken interest through the carefully prepared outline as given in the little brochure. Its eight pages contained "much in little," and the booklet has been warmly endorsed by our state president, and many members of the Federation from different sections of the state attest to its helpfulness. Since its issuance I have sent out

PARLIAMENTARY USAGE FOR WOMEN'S CLUBS

At an early date the BAKER & TAYLOR Co. will publish "Parliamentary Usage for Women's Clubs," by Mrs. Emma A. Stowell Fox, Recording Secretary of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and prominently identified with many other important organizations. As the head of the department of Parliamentary Law in the CLUB WOMAN, Mrs. Fox has come to be recognized as the leading authority on this subject for women's organizations. The manual will be gotten up in a convenient and attractive manner. The price will be 65c. net.

Order of

THE CLUB WOMAN,
52 Atherton Street, Boston.

nearly five hundred with the added twenty-five cent-booklet, "Forest Endowment of Pacific Slope," a volunteer good-will offering by the author in behalf of woman's work in forest study.

With these citations and suggestions I can only urge all earnest club women of the Federation if they would have a part in this great saving of the country, through an effective, permanent influence, we must take hints from the course pursued by men alive to the importance of the subject, and learn as they do more and more intimately of the nature, names and habits of the trees, just as with persons as we become better acquainted and learn of their character, growth and worth the ties of friendship grow stronger and we become more interested in their welfare and if need be their protection.

This leads me to the presentation of a paper for close future club study of the trees, a good-will offering from my comrade husband, prepared by my request, in line with the plan laid out in "Some Hints Upon Forestry." It is a familiar and plain talk, "How to Tell the Trees and Learn Their Names."

Mrs. G. T. Greenleaf, of Redlands, made a fervent appeal for the preservation of the forests and the planting of new trees. The motto of the National Irrigation Congress, "Save the Forests and Store the Flood," should appeal, she thought, to every clubwoman's heart. She believed that the women could save the giant trees by concerted effort.

Mrs. Greenleaf concluded her valuable paper thus:

We want, we need our forests. They mean a sufficient supply of water for irrigation; they mean a cooler temperature in summer and milder frost visits in winter. They mean a permanence of the soil that nature has been laying over the mountain slopes for centuries; they mean a purer air and more radiant health; they mean wealth and beauty and comfort and joy and pride. Let us keep our forests!

On Friday afternoon at the opening hour the old officers gave way to the new, President Burdette yielding gracefully to President Bulkley, and each woman speaking a few gracious words as she assumed her office for the coming two years.

Delegates to the General Federation which meets in Los Angeles the first week in May were chosen as follows:

Delegates-at-large—Mrs. Robert J. Burdette and Mrs. Kate A. Bulkley; San Francisco district, Mrs. Louis Weinmann; San Joaquin district, Mrs. R. H. Stevens of Bakersfield; Alameda district, Mrs. George W. Bunnell of Oakland; Northern district, Mrs. E. B. Purnell of Sacramento; Los Angeles district, Mrs. R. L. Craig of that city; San Diego district, Mrs. L. F. Darling of Riverside.

After a delightful interval of music the committee on resolutions reported: This committee consisted of Mrs. Strickland Clark of Los Angeles, chairman; Mrs. D. C. Conley of Bakersfield, Mrs. E. P. Colgan of Sacramento, Mrs. L. L. Dunbar of San Francisco, Mrs. G. T. Greenleaf of San Diego.

Following are the resolutions adopted by the convention:

Believing that the Woman's Club movement is the outgrowth of a vital need of the present day life of women and that its result will be their broader knowledge and deeper culture, the California Federation of Women's Clubs, in its first convention assembled, expressed its satisfaction over the large attendance and the valuable and interesting presentations of the life and work of the various clubs of the state; the sessions of the convention have been rendered enjoyable, interesting and instructive by the papers presented and discussions, be it therefore

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of this convention be expressed to each and every one who has thus contributed to the pleasure and success of its sessions. Also, to the chairman and members of committees to whom we are indebted for the most excellent program.

Resolved, That the delightful music which has been furnished to the convention through the efforts of Mrs. James Goewey has been a delight and a joy from beginning to end, and our thanks are due to one and all of the musicians who have given us so much pleasure.

Resolved, That the hospitality of San Francisco has been unsurpassed. We have had the keys of the city of homes and of the hearts. She has even given us in great copiousness that for which the South are always crying, Rain.

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Therefore we extend our thanks to the local board, of whom Mrs. Lovell White, of long and untiring effort, has been chairman; to the San Francisco clubs who have lent such ready and cordial assistance, to Raphael Weil & Co. of the "White House," S. F., whose courtesy has furnished the flags and bunting for decoration, to the committee who gave the delightful evening reception, and to all the committees, whose united efforts have made the meetings a constant comfort and delight.

To the press of San Francisco which has been most generous in its treatment of this convention, publishing daily detailed, fair, accurate and complete reports of its sessions, we extend our most cordial thanks and sincere appreciation.

Resolved, That to our retiring officers we tender our gratitude and hearty appreciation of their able conduct of affairs. We realize that the care of the infant institution as of the infant individual involves the most exquisite delicacy and careful forethought, as well as earnest devotion; that our officers are able to pass to the incoming officers an organization so far perfected as is the California Federation of Women's Clubs we consider a cause of congratulation to them and to ourselves. To our outgoing president, Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, a woman of untiring effort for the welfare of women and one who possesses a deep, true love for American womanhood, passing that of most women, we express our affectionate regard, and assure her that in the fact that she has won friends all over the Union, we feel that our State Federation is honored and the West her debtor.

We deem the laborious duties so faithfully and ably performed by our corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. W. Stilson, deserve grateful recognition, and while thanking Mrs. Stilson for her work we suggest to the incoming administration the desirability of at least considering the question of providing for the corresponding secretary of this club professional assistance at fair remuneration.

Resolved, That we support by our approval and influence the National Pure Food Bill offered by Mr. Mann of Illinois to the present Congress of the United States.

Resolved, We recommend the establishment of a non-partisan state board of charities and corrections, to which women shall be eligible, and that such board be given the full powers now vested

in the boards of trustees of state reformatories, penitentiaries and charitable institutions under civil service rules.

Resolved, That this convention favors the enactment of an amendment to the state constitution, making it mandatory upon all cities adopting charters above the provisions for cities of the fourth class to incorporate therein a civil service provision based on the merit system.

Never did the motto of the General Federation, "Unity in Diversity," seem more significant than during the four days' session of this State Federation.

Into the deliberations of its very first meeting had come the discussions of those two great questions, reorganization of the General Federation, and the admission of clubs of colored women.

The Federation was new. There had been no long years of association to cement the bonds by which the clubs were joined together.

The club women of the southern part of the state were not personally acquainted with those of the North. The delegates from the South were united on a course of action to prevent a decisive vote being taken, because they believed this to be the wisest policy of a State Federation that was to entertain the biennial in May.

It was well known that at the North there existed a strong feeling that the issue ought to be met at this time and a vote taken that should count for one side or the other.

Therefore the danger seemed imminent that unpleasant relations would arise before the convention adjourned. But each day it was more clearly manifested that a broad and generous spirit actuated both factions.

The crucial test came at the last session on Friday afternoon. A motion to instruct the delegates to the biennial to vote in favor of re-organization was lost after a spirited debate and then the minority yielded in a very generous fashion to the will of the majority.

There were strong leaders on both sides and seldom have the opposing elements of a large organization come together in debate with as satisfactory results as far as personal feeling was concerned. Whatever may develop in the future to mar the present harmony, certain it is that both visitors and delegates alike were deeply impressed with the unusual degree of ability that marked the discussions and the spirit of tolerance shown on every side.

In erecting its first milestone the California Federation has left no unpleasant reminder of discord and strife, but instead, a monument that tells of a united purpose to carry forward the work of an organization that has within its scope many possibilities for good, even though there may be great diversity of opinions among its members as to the best way in which all this may be accomplished.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

AT THE invitation of the Women's Club of Dover the seventh annual meeting of the New Hampshire Federation will be held in that place during the third week in May. Every effort is being made by the hostess club to make this gathering a memorable one for New Hampshire Club Women. Professor William G. Tucker, of Dartmouth College, will be the principal speaker.

At a meeting of the executive board the following delegates were elected to represent New Hampshire at the biennial meeting at Los Angeles: Miss Helen C. Perder of Portsmouth, Miss Anna C. Blanchard of Keene, Mrs. Lillian C. Streeter of Concord, Mrs. Carrie Abbott of Littleton and Mrs. Everett of Franklin.

I regard the CLUB WOMAN as indispensable to the really intelligent woman who would have a comprehensive glance at the work of the entire club world.

ALICE A. C. BAILY,
President of the Iowa State Federation.

Mrs. Esther Herrmann, whose name has been associated with many generous gifts to benevolent projects and club activities, will be given a testimonial banquet by the women's clubs of New York city.

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